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TWELVE PAGES.

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SATURDAY, 2-30 P. M., 1909.				
9th Jan	SALSETTE	6000	MONGOLIA	10000
16th "	MARMORA	10000		
23rd "	SALSETTE	6000	INDIA	7911
30th "	PERSIA	7981		
6th Feb	SALSETTE	6000	VICTORIA	6923
13th "	ARCADIA	9603		
20th "	SALSETTE	6000	MOREA	11000
27th "	CALEDONIA	7558		
6th Mch.	MOOLTAN	9021		
13th "	EGYPT	7912		
20th "	SALSETTE	6000	CHINA	7912
27th "	ARABIA	7903		
3rd Apl.	BRITANNIA*	6523		
10th "	MACEDONIA	10513		
17th "	PERSIA	7951		
24th "	SALSETTE	6000	MALWA	11000
1st May	CORFU	11000		
8th "	SALSETTE	6000	MONGOLIA	9505
15th "	CALEDONIA	7558		
22nd "	SALSETTE	6000	MARMORA	10509
29th "	EGYPT	7912		

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Steamer.	Tons.	Captain	To sail on
BOHEMIA	4,750	M. Dabovevich	16th Jan. 1909
APRILIA	4,750	P. Badessich	1st Feb. 1909
PRAGA	4,099	G. Gilthuber	16th Feb. 1909
CORNERO	5,423	A. Foresti	1st Mar. 1909
BOHEMIA	4,282	M. Dabovevich	16th Mar. 1909
APRILIA	4,750	P. Badessich	1st Apr 1909
PRAGA	4,099	G. Gilthuber	16th Apr 1909
CORNERO	5,423	A. Foresti	1st May 1909
BOHEMIA	4,282	M. Dabovevich	16th May 1909
APRILIA	4,750	P. Badessich	1st June 1909

ORDINARY LINE TO TRIESTE.

	Tons.	Captain	To sail about
* F. FERDINAND	6,046	E. Nitsche	28th Jan. 1909
PERSIA	5,905	G. Bartole	28th Feb. 1909
SILESIA	6,159	F. Radonicich	28th Mar. 1909
* VORWAERTS	5,960	B. Bednarz	27th Apr. 1909
* AUSTRIA	7,868	G. Raicich	28th May 1909

* Will call at Karachi.

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Steamers.	Nms.	Sailing Date.	Time. Route—via. about
DUMRA	1,695	Mon 4th Jan,	11 a.m. P D & C
KASARA	1,195	Thur 7th Jan.	9 a. m. Cutch Mandvie,
LINGA	2,171	Fri. 8th Jan.	6 a.m. (direct).

* Via Porebunder, Dwarka and Cutch Mandvie.

FOR KARACHI AND PERSIAN GULF (Weekly).

S. S. "GOALPARA," 2,147 tons, on MONDAY, 4th Jan, calling at Veraval, Mangrole, Dwarka, Karachi, Pasni, Gwadur, Muscat, Jask, Bunder Abbas, Linga, Bahrein, Bushire Mahomerah and Busreh.

FOR KARACHI AND BUSREH (Weekly).

S. S. "KASARA," 1,195 tons, on THURSDAY, 7th Jan. calling (for Mails and Passengers) at Muscat, Bushire, Mahomera, and Busreh, also taking Passengers and cargo on through bookings to Ahwaz and Bagdad,

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4th January, 1909.

COMPAGNIE DES MESSAGERIES MARITIMES,

FRENCH MAIL STEAMERS

TO MARSEILLES.

Vessels.	Tons.	Captains.	To Sail on THURSDAY
AUSTRALIEN	6,365	Barotge	21st Jan, 1909
YARRA	4,142	Sellier	18th Feb. "
VILLE de la CIOTAT	5,378	Berthon	18th Mar. "
ARMAND BEHIC	6,385	Guionnet	15th Apr. "
DUMBEA	5,685	Poyer	13th May "
SYDNEY	4,118	Rebufat	10th June, "

INTERCHANGEABLE TICKETS.

RETURN TICKETS can be made available for one way by the Messageries Maritimes and the Return Voyage by the American Liners or the Navigazione Generale Italiana's at Reduced Fares.

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DUMBEA	5,685	Boyer	26th Feb. 1909.

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CAPRI	6,000 D.	Pedone	17th Feb. 1909.
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YEROSHI MARU	..	B. Kon...	...9th Jan.	20th Jan.
TAKASAKI MARU	..	A. Mocker	...21st Jan.	2nd Feb.
CEYLON MARU	..	F. Pyne	...5th Feb.	16th Feb.

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O. T. B. (Old Mac Taggart Blend)
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From DONALD Mc. TAGGART & Co., Strathspey and Glasgow.
A. L. W. (Antique Liqueur)
R. O. T. (Rare Old Talisker)
From The DAILUAINE-TALISKER DISTILLERS LTD.

"THE EMPIRE."—The file of the "BOMBAY GAZETTE" is available to Enquirers at the Office of "THE EMPIRE" LIMITED, No. 154, Mission Row Calcutta, and the file of "THE EMPIRE" may be seen at the Office of the "Bombay Gazette, Limited, 2, Green Street Fort behind the Bank) (Bombay).

PUBLIC NOTIFICATIONS.

PUBLIC NOTIFICATIONS.

CONSIGNEES OF CARGO per P. & O. S. N. Company's S. S. "MARMORA" from LONDON and INTERMEDIATE PORTS, are hereby informed of the vessel's arrival, and requested to take immediate deliv ry of their goods landed at No. 12 Shed, Victoria Dock.

Mr. Whitbell, Lloyd's Surveyor, will attend every morning to survey damaged packages. All claims in this respect must be preferred to the undersigned within 7 days from the date of discharge, and Bills should be presented for payment within one month from the steamer's arrival, otherwise they will not be entertained.

No surveys will be held on Bag Cargo packed in Single Gunnies only, or on goods removed from the Landing Shed.

W. C. SYMES,
Superintendent,
P. & O. S. N. Co.

No. 670 of 1908.

NOTICE.

ALL PERSONS having CLAIMS against the estate of HIS LATE HIGHNESS BHAVSINGJI, RANA SAHEB of Porbandar, shou d file such claims in the Court of the Administrator, Porbandar State, on or before 1st April, 1909; after which date no claims will be considered.

J. K. CONDON, Major,
Administrator, Porbandar.

Porbandar, 21st December, 1908.

BOMBAY ART SOCIETY.

AN EXHIBITION will be held in the TOWN HALL Last day for receiving pictures, February 26th. For prospectus and particulars, apply to Prof. O. V. MULLER, M.A., Honorary Secretary, Elphinstone College, Bombay.

BOMBAY FOURTH EXTRA MEETING.

SATURDAY, 9TH JANUARY, 1909.

OWNERS are REMINDED that ENTRY CLOSES at 6 P.M., on MONDAY, 4th January, 1909.

CECIL GRAY,
Secretary, W. I. T. C.

BOMBAY, 30TH DECEMBER, 1908.

THE BOMBAY COTTON MANUFACTURING CO., LIMITED.

NOTICE is hereby given that the THIRTIETH DIVIDEND of Rupees (40) Forty per fully paid up share and of Rupees (10) Ten on which Rupees 125 only have been paid up for the year ended 30th June, 1908, has been declared and made payable on and after MONDAY the 4th day of January 1909, at the Registered office of the Company on production of share certificates to those Shareholders whose names are on the register on the 28th day of December, 1908.

JEEWANDAS & Co.,
Agents.

No. 5 Green Street, Fort,
Bombay, 28th December, 1908.

MR. AND MRS. T G. SYKES,

(Assisted by their Daughters),
On retirement from La Martiniere College, Lucknow,

HAVE OPENED A HOME,

"FAIRSEAT," WADHURST, SUSSEX,
For children from India.

Terms £100 a year for Home care, education, and holidays.

References exchanged. Application can be made to

MRS. T. G. SYKES.
"FAIRSEAT," WADHURST, SUSSEX;
Or, for the next few weeks, to
MR. T G. SYKES,
LA MARTINIERE COLLEGE, LUCKNOW.

S. R. BOTTLEWALLA & CO.,

FINANCIAL AGENTS AND GENERAL MERCHANTS.

Transact every kind of Personal Agency, particularly:—

NATIVE STATE AGENCY.—The Sovereigns, Princes Chiefs, Nobles, and Jagirdars of Native States will best consult their interests by employing this Firm as their Bombay Agents.

HOUSE, LAND, AND ESTATE AGENCY.—A Register kept of Houses, &c., wanted, and of all properties in the Market, which affords the best means of meeting the requirements of Vendors, Purchasers, and all who wish to hire or let Houses, Offices, &c.

ADVANCES on fixed and equitable mortgages (deposit of title deeds).

LOANS on every description of tangible or good personal security. Secrecy and dispatch guaranteed.

MOFUSSIL AGENCY.—Up-country residents will find it greatly to their advantage to place all their Orders and Commissions in our hands. We undertake to execute them with care and fidelity and to give complete satisfaction.

GOVERNMENT PAPER, Stocks and Shares, bought and sold and advice given as to investment.

RECOVERY OF OUTSTANDINGS, RENT, and DEBTS collected and recovered.

PARTNERSHIP AND BUSINESS AGENCY.—Partnerships negotiated. Partners with capital introduced. Capital procured for starting business. Purchases and Sales of businesses negotiated.

FIRE AND LIFE INSURANCES effected with the best Offices and at the most favourable rates.

S. R. BOTTLEWALLA & CO.,
17, Bank Street, Fort, Bombay.

THE NEW "REVLUC" PINCE NEZ.

DURING the hot steamy Weather, when your Glasses persist in falling of your nose a pair of "REVLUC" FRAME fitted to your own lense will be found a great boon.

They are self-adjusting.
There is nothing to break.
They are always Horizontal.
They are the acme of comfort and very strong.
No slipping off the Nose.
Prices of Frames only, inclusive of fitting—
Nickel, Rs. 3-8. Gold, Rs. 35,

MARCKS & CO., LD.,
BOMBAY AND POONA.

MASTER BUILDER.

The Sovereign Remedy of the present time is

AQUILA TONIC.

Rebuilds health, broken down through physical exertion, or mental over-work, or through other excesses.

Supplies the wanting salts, and infuses vitality into the Cebro-spinal, and Sympathetic systems. It is a marvellous Brain-Food. Per Bot. Rs. 3-8.

F. S. MADON & CO.,
170, SHAIKH MEMON ST. BOMBAY.

GLUE MADE IN OUR OWN FACTORY

TO GLUE MERCHANTS, BOOK-BINDERS, PRINTERS AND CONTRACTORS.

WE have OPENED a FACTORY at Ahmedabad to manufacture the well-known glue on a large scale.

This glue is pure and suitable for printers and book binders for general use. A trial is solicited.

For further particulars, please apply to our Bombay firm, Messrs. KAGDI YASINBHAI RAHIMBHAI, Glue Merchants, Braking Road, Nul Bazar, Bombay.

NOTICE.

THE FILE of the "BOMBAY GAZETTE" may be seen at the Office of the MANAGER of The Empire Ld., at No. 12 A, Mission Row, Calcutta, and the File of "THE EMPIRE" may be seen at the Office of "The Bombay Gazette Ltd."

AMUSEMENTS.

NEW YEAR'S

GRAND ATTRACTIVE PROGRAMME AT THE

EXCELSIOR CINEMATOGRAPH

WITH

FILMS SPECIALLY SELECTED

Amongst which will be

THE GREAT EUCHARISTIC

PROCESSION in London on the 13th September, 1908

AND

The HISTORICAL Film

BENVENUTO CELLINI

THE GREAT ITALIAN SCULPTOR.

THE VERY WELL KNOWN AND THE MOST PATRONIZED ENTERTAINMENT.

EXCELSIOR CINEMATOGRAPH

Is the only place where the Public can really enjoy a very pleasant hour.

THREE PERFORMANCES EVERY NIGHT INCLUDING SUNDAYS

From 7 to 8, 8-30 to 9-30, and 10 to 11 (S. T.),
With the CLEAREST, STEADIEST and LARGEST LIVING PICTURES ever shown in India.

PRICES AS USUAL.

NOTE.—Any kind of refreshment can be had at the Excelsior Bar.

ALEX'S CHRONOPHONE

OPPOSITE THE ELPHINSTONE HIGH SCHOOL, MAIDAN.

TO-DAY,

GRAND CHANGE OF PROGRAMME.

THREE PERFORMANCES EVERY NIGHT INCLUSIVE SUNDAYS,

From 7 to 8, 8-30 to 9-30 and 10 to 11 (S.T.)

The Alex's Chronophone has been generally acknowleged to have the largest screen, clearest light, and steadiest Pictures in Bombay.

This Week's Programme will contain entirely new Films, comic, dramatic and realistic, ever shown in Bombay.

DON'T MISS THE OPPORTUNITY,

As these films will not be repeated again.

PRICES OF ADMISSION.—4 as. 8 as. Re. 1 & Rs. 2.

BATLIBOI'S CORONATION BAND in attendance.

LA MARTINIERE COLLEGE, LUCKNOW.

THE SCHOOL YEAR BEGINS 7TH JANUARY.

For Prospectus apply to

THE SECRETARY,
LA MARTINIERE COLLEGE,
LUCKNOW.

JARRAHWOOD.

JARRAH Steam-Sawn Scantlings suitable for Flooring, Joists, Rafters, Posts, Chowkhats, Office Partitions, Doors, Windows, Polished Furniture, Frame work, Cotton bale ribs. Jarrah is about half the price of Teak. Sample and price list on application to

MESSRS. MILLARS'KARRI JARRAH Coy. (1902) Ld.,
Victoria House, Victoria Road, Mazagon.
Telephone No. 838.

Beware of Ambiguous Advertisements.

Have your Eyes been examined by a qualified man?

If not, consult **DR. DINSHAW DASTOOR,** Surgeon-Oculist, (London.)

"A Thoroughly able and qualified Ophthalmic Surgeon and a neat and skilful operator" as certified to in writing by the Senior Surgeons and Professors of London Eye Hospitals.

Eyes will be examined (free of charge) to correct Errors of Refraction.

STOCK:—Of latest improved styles.

PRICES:—Exceedingly moderate.

CAUTION:—This is the only Original firm of

DINSHAW M. DASTOOR & CO.,
56, ESPLANADE ROAD, FORT,
Oppt. "The Bombay Club," and next door to the Fine Art Gallery.

MY LOVELY TOILET

Re. 1 per bottle. Post-free Re. 1-5.

KESHRANJAN

For the Hair is the most refreshing and delightfully perfumed Hair-oil both for Bath and Toilet.

Insist always therefore upon having the genuine

KESHRANJAN.

When buying see very carefully the label with the manufacturer's photo and facsimile without which none is genuine.

All pretty women use KESHRANJAN and refuse all substitutes.

OUR PANCHATIKTA BATIKA—is a very safe and sure remedy for all sorts of Malarious fever, chronic fever, high and low fever, double quotidian fever, accompanied by enlargement of spleen, liver, and in short, all chronic cases of fever. Price per phial Re. 1. Packing and postage 5. As.

HIMANGSUDRABA

HAS NO EQUAL FOR KEEPING THE SKIN SOFT, Smooth and Bright during the Winter.

It removes all Roughness, Redness, Chaps, Irritation, &c., and renders the Skin

DELICATELY SOFT AND VELVETY.

It is the most perfect Emollient Milk for the Skin ever introduced and for the Toilet and Nursery it is simply invaluable. It is delightfully Soothing and Refreshing if applied after being out in the sun or cold winds, Cycling, Motoring, Golfing, etc.

Gentlemen will find it wonderfully soothing if applied after shaving.

As. 10 per Bottle. Post—free As. 15.

KAVIRAJ NAGENDRA NATH SEN,
GOVT. MEDICAL DIPLOMA-HOLDER,
Member of the Chemical Society, Paris; Society of Chemical Industry, London; Surgical Aid Society, London, &c., &c.
Nos. 15-1 & 19, Lower Chitpur Road, Calcutta.
Agents:
V. VALABDAS & Co.,
Bhendi Bazar, Opposite Chunabhatti
Bombay.

"SPECIAL SHORT" ADVERTISEMENTS.

Only Advertisements for Clerks, Servants &c. Houses to Let, and Goods for Sale or Wanted are accepted in this Column.

RATES.—(Cash only). Three lines—Per insertion One Rupee. Every additional line. Eight Annas.

REPLIES will be sent "BEARING" unless amount to cover Postage is previously paid.

YOUR PIANO.—Does it need TUNING or REPAIRING? We place the services of a thoroughly Competent Workman at your disposal. Our charges are MODERATE, and whatever we do for your Instrument, we guarantee that it will be done as well as it is possible.—MARCUS & Co., Ld., AGENTS for the world-known "Blüthner" Pianos, Bombay and Poona.

REPAIRS for Rs. 1-8 within 25 years, I take this opportunity to tell you that Singer's Sewing Machine, which purchased 25 years ago, has required only Rs. 1-8 for repairs, and it is still going strong of all parts. I. R. Gardener, 19, Forbes Street, Bombay.

"LU-LU" EYE DROPS.—An absolutely non-irritant and a Positive Cure for Sore, Inflamed, Red, and Weak Eyes, Granulated Lids, Corneal Ulcers, etc. Prepared to the Formula of a Surgeon-Oculist (London). Rs. 1.—D. M. DASTOOR & Co., Oppt. "The Bombay Club," Fort.

BANGALORE.—FOR SALE.—A commodious and lofty UPPER-ROOMED HOUSE, with excellent grounds, out-offices, and stabling, having loose-boxes arranged and built in the English style, located in a healthy and quiet part of Bangalore. Any reasonable offer will be accepted For particulars apply to No. 858, care of the "Bombay Gazette."

BURMA AFTER THE CONQUEST. By Grattan Geary. Rs. 5. Apply "Bombay Gazette" Office.

BOMBAY PRICE CURRENT and Summary of Trade, Published Weekly, on the Departure of the Overland Mail for Europe, containing a Specially-Written Market Report, Freight Report, &c., Summary of Cotton Exports during the Week, Imports and Exports of Bullion, Comparative Summaries of Exports, Comparative Summaries of Imports, of Piece-Goods, and Lbs. of Yarn into Bombay from Great Britain, Share Lists and Rates of Exchange List of Vessels in Bombay Harbour on the date of publication, and Arrivals and Departures of Vessels during the Week. Charters and Engagements. Annual Subscription in advance Rs. 10. Single copy Annas 4. "Bombay Gazette" Office, Green Street.

DEWJEE CANJEE & Co., Chuckla No. 6, First Class Furniture on sale or Hire. Inspection respectfully invited.

EDUCATION.—LADY living in healthy part of Garland and having one little girl, aged 10 would like charge of one more. Good day school. Terms moderate. Excellent references.—W. care of this Office.

ENVELOPES.—COMMERCIAL ENVELOPES.—"Gazette Commercial" Rs. 2-4 per thousand; and if printed on flap, Rs. 3-12 per thousand. Samples on application to "THE BOMBAY GAZETTE" Office.

EXCHANGE TABLES.—Rs. 2. Apply "Bombay Gazette" Office.

ELECTRICAL PRINTING.—The "Bombay Gazette" Offices have been MOVED from the premises in Armenian Lane and Meltcalfe Street and are now located at 2 GREEN STREET (behind the Bank of Bombay) where a complete Electric Installation supplies the Motive Power for the working of the Machinery thus economising labour and facilitating work. The Management is therefore able to offer Constituents expedition and economy in rates. Quotations given for all classes of Printing Work, Binding Estimates etc.

FLOWER SEEDS—Phlox, Pinks, Pansy, and other Winter Annuals in choicest strains. Fresh supply just received. PALEKAR & Co. Sitaram Buildings, Bombay.

GOVERNMENT SERVANT SUPPLIERS.—Messrs OLIVER and Co. undertake the Supply of Labour to General Clerks. The original and only firm the supplies thoroughly efficient and reliable High Class Servants Patronized by the Officers of the Services. Especially First Class Japanese and Mahomedan Servants whom we guarantee. Fee Bombay Rs 4 Mofussil Rs 5 each servant, which stands good for six months. No. 21, Ch. G. St, (First Floor), Fort, Bombay. Established 1872.

GUARANTEE.—"Giras and Guarantee." A Collection of Decisions, etc., on Questions regarding Giras, Wants, and their Guaranteed Rights. By L. P. Parekh Rs. 6. Apply Box No. 408, c/o "Bombay Gazette" Office.

HAIR DYE.—Phillips' "NAYAKALA" restores grey hair to its natural beautiful black or brown colour. Only prepared by PHILLIPS & Co., Chemists, Bombay.

INDIAN TRAVELLERS' GUIDE.—Special Time and Fare Tables of all the Indian Railways, Abstracts of Rules and Regulations, Steamer Routes and Fares from Bombay to places in India and Abroad, Postal and Telegraphic information, Steam-Boat and Ash Companies Please of interest along the Coasts, A Coloured Map of India showing the Principal Railway Stations on the Indian Lines. Price, Eight Annas. Annual Subscription Rs. 3 including Supplement.

JOB PRINTING.—Apply at the Bombay Gazette Electric Printing Works, 2, Green Street, Fort.

JOINT STOCK COMPANIES.—Proxy and Transfer Forms as Two Annas each. Special Quotations for large quantities with name of Company inserted. Apply at THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE," Office.

LAYS OF THE LAW.—A Selection of Leading Cases. By W. H. H. Re. 1. Apply Box No. 404 c/o "Bombay Gazette" Office.

LOST one RUBY and DIAMOND CRESCENT BROOCH, Saturday night, between T. j Mahal Hotel and Excelsior Cinematograph. Good reward to Finder. MANAGER, Taj Mahal Hotel.

OLD ISSUES of the "BOMBAY GAZETTE," of the "WEEKLY BUDGET," and of the "OVERLAND SUMMARY," when available, are supplied at special prices, which vary according to lapse of time, between As. 3 and Re. 1 and higher.

"OVERLAND SUMMARY."—Published Weekly (on Saturdays) in time for the English Mail. A complete resume of Indian News, particularly entertaining for Anglo-Indians, retired or on leave. Subscription (inclusive of postage). One Sovereign or Rs. 15 per annum.

RAJA DEEN DAYAL & SONS' ART PHOTOGRAPHIC SALON. The largest and leading in the East, no expense or trouble spared. Luxuriously provided for the convenience and demands of Constituents. A visit is earnestly solicited to Cox's Building (Top Floor), Hornby Road, Fort Bombay.

RAILWAY HOTEL, Bombay, Grant Road, near Moon Buildings. Give it a trial and you will never regret your visit. Board and Residence. Rs. 2 and 3 per day Very easy terms for permanent residents. Splendid Bars, Brand new Billiard Tables. Dinner (Rs. 1-4-0); Tiffin, Re. 1-0-0; Breakfast As. 12 Dinner served till late hours.

REPORTS, Petitions, Memorial, Business Announcements, Bill Forms, Books, Pamphlets, &c., &c., printed with neatness and promptitude at reasonable rates. Special Terms for large contracts. Apply to the Manager, The "Bombay Gazette" Electric Press.

ROUNDABOUT BOMBAY. By James Douglas. Re. 1. Apply Box No. 408, c/o "Bombay Gazette" Office.

SPECIAL OFFER.—COMMERCIAL ENVELOPES.—Gazette Commercial," Rs. 2-4 per thousand; and if printed on flap, Rs. 3-12 per thousand. Samples on application at "THE BOMBAY GAZETTE" Office.

STAMPS.—100 different Indian Native State POSTAGE STAMPS, price Rs. 5; 100 different Persia, Price Rs. 10. Terms V. P. P. M. A. TANUWALA, Cutch Mandvi.

TURKEY.—"Through Asiatic Turkey," Bombay to the Bosphorus. Two Volumes. By Grattan Geary. As. 10. Apply Box No. 409, c/o "Bombay Gazette" Office.

WANTED by a GENTLEMAN a Nicely Furnished Bedroom and a Sitting room, with Bathroom. Without Board. Adjacent to the Yacht Club. Apply with full particulars to Box No, 883, Care of this paper.

WANTED for Mission Schools, &c., in Mofussil ENGLISH LADIES, Church of England. Apply with age and references, Box No. 877, care of the "Bombay Gazette."

"WEEKLY BUDGET."—A Summary of the Week's News, published on Saturday Evenings, Re. 13 per annum inclusive of postage.

LEUCODERMA SPECIFIC.

THIS IS A NEW INVENTION IN THE world of medicine. It's cures with wonderful efficacy Leucoderma (white lepra), Lepra Vulgaris, and all other white spots situated on any part of the human frame. Rs. 4 for internal and external use. —A. WHITE & Co., Chemists, 6 Toollygunge Calcutta.

W. CROWDER & Co., LD.,

APOLLO STREET, BOMBAY.

MOTOR BOATS
and
STEAM LAUNCHES
Built and Engined.

Lighters, Rowing & Sailing Boats, &c.

Designs, Specifications and Estimates on application.

SALES BY AUCTION.

SORABJEE COWASJEE & CO.,

AUCTIONEERS AND COMMISSION AGENTS,
21, MEADOW STREET, FORT, BOMBAY.

WEEKLY SALES

Messrs. SORABJEE COWASJEE & Co. will, on WEDNESDY, the 6th day of January, 1909, sell by Public Auction, at their Sales Rooms, at 2-30 P.M., (S.T.), the following:—

By order of the concerned and on account and at the risk of the defaulting purchasers.

H. Ali Mahomed Cassum & Co. and N. A. Bamanjee Mulla & Co.

W H B M H A K 1423.—1 case 50 doz. Razors, Buller.
4224—1 case 30 doz. Razors, Eagle.
1484.—1 case 7 Shaving Brushes.
On account and at the risk of Hirji Sons & Co.
W H G S.—346—1 case cotton Belts.
193.—1 case Oriental Beads.
On account of the concerned:
A lot of typewriter accessories consisting of Eurekas, Ellams, Hammond, Barlock and other Ribbon, copy holders, clasp erasers, inks, Brushes, carbon papers, duplicaters, stencill papers, polishing cloth, etc.

SALE OF COUNTRY PIECE GOODS.

Under instructions from Khooshal Dewcurn and Dewcurn Mulji, Messrs. SORABJEE COWASJEE and Co., Auctioneers, will sell by Public Auction on WEDNESDAY, the 6th January, 1909, at 3 p.m. (S. T.), on account and at the risk of the defaulting purchaser Mr. Vulbhudass Culliandass, at the shop of Dewcurn Mulji, No.——Gow-mukh Gally, Moolji Jaitha Market, the following goods manufactured by the Madhavji Dharmsi Manufacturing Coy., Ltd., viz:—

22 bales bleached drills, quality No. 1725, 30 pieces in each bale.
3 bales woollen twills, quality No. 40, 30 pieces in each bale.
3 bales striped gin, quality No. 8, 60 pieces in each bale.
60 bales gin, quality No. 1½, 30 pieces in each bale.
2 bales loria, quality No 3650, 60 pieces in each bale.
78 bales twill checks, quality No. 334, 50 pieces in each bale.
4 bales dyed gin, quality No. 1515A, 20 pieces in each bale.
26 bales checks, quality No. 3030, 50 pieces in each bale.
31 bales checks, quality No. 2020, 40 pieces in each bale.
3 bales China cloth, quality No. 248, 30 pieces in each bale.

A deposit of 25 per cent. will be required at the time of knocking each lot to the purchaser and the balance must be paid within 3 days and the goods should be taken delivery within that time.

SORABJEE COWASJEE & Co.,
Auctioneers.

BOMBAY, 4TH JANUARY, 1909.

A SAFE REMEDY FOR ALL SKIN AND BLOOD DISEASES.

If you suffer from any disease due to the impure state of the Blood, FROM WHATEVER CAUSE ARISING, you should test the value of Clarke's Blood Mixture, the world-famed Blood Purifier and Restorer. This medicine has 40 years' reputation, and is to-day more popular than ever, the reason of this being an undoubtedly because this wonderful remedy does what it professes to do—IT CURES SKIN AND BLOOD DISEASES PERMANENTLY.

Clarke's Blood Mixture

IS THE FINEST BLOOD PURIFIER EVER DISCOVERED.

It is warranted to cleanse the blood from all impurities, from whatever cause arising. For

SCROFULA, SCURVY, ECZEMA, BLOOD POISON, ULCERS, SKIN & BLOOD DISEASES, BAD LEGS, BLOTCHES, SPOTS, BLACKHEADS PIMPLES, AND SORES OF ALL KINDS

It is a safe and Permanent Remedy.

It is the only real specific for Gout and Rheumatic Pains, for it removes the cause from the Blood and Bones.

NOTE This mixture is pleasant to the taste and warranted free from anything injurious to the most delicate constitution of either sex, from infancy to old age, and the Proprietors solicit sufferers to give it a trial to test its value.

Thousands of wonderful cures have been effected by it.

TRIED MANY THINGS WITHOUT BENEFIT UNTIL I TOOK CLARKE'S BLOOD MIXTURE.

Mr. F. E. Lewis, 48, Bridge Street Row, Chester writes:—"Just a line in favour of 'Clarke's Blood Mixture.' I had eczema for seven months, and tried many things without benefit until I took your remedy. After the eighth bottle I was quite well again. Please accept this letter as a token of gratitude to your wonderful 'Clarke's Blood Mixture."—June 18, 1908.

IMPURITIES IN THE BLOOD.—We have seen hosts of letters from all sorts and conditions of people, in which the writers acknowledge the benefit they have received from Clarke's Blood Mixture, which as a curative agent cannot be too highly estimated, since it cleanses and clears the blood from all impurities, and restores it to its normal condition." This is a good testimonial from the *Family Doctor* the popular medical weekly, which goes on further to say: "It is certainly the finest blood purifier that science and skill have brought to light, and we can, with the utmost confidence, recommend it to our subscribers and the public generally."

Sold by all Chemists and Patent Medicine Vendors throughout the World.

ASK FOR...
CLARKE'S BLOOD MIXTURE

Messrs. S. J. KEYMER & Co. beg to offer their services as AGENTS IN ENGLAND. Established in 1846, they have a thorough knowledge of the Markets, and experience of Eastern requirements.

The heads of the Firm give personal supervision to all business, and with confidence invite those requiring reliable AGENTAL services to communicate with them. Correspondence is invited. Machinery orders are executed to buyer's approval.

VICTORIA STREET, LONDON. TELEGRAMS "KEYMER, LONDON."

SALES BY AUCTION.

CRAWFORD AND COMPANY,

No. 7, MARINE STREET.

CHANCE FOR MUSEUM.

A most valuable and rare Antique China Porcelain and other curiosities, consisting of jade stones, snuff bottles, sarcens and bronzware, a very rare and fine collection mostly from Tientsin and Pekin loot, bought from foreign troops and the interior of China.

Under instructions from Mr. J. David of Messrs. Li Fong Ming of Shanghai, Messrs. CRAWFORD & Co. will sell by Public Auction without reserve, the above collection on THURSDAY the 7th inst., at 2-30 p. m. (S. T.) at the Carpet Depot, Medow Street, at the corner of Bell Lane. This rare and valuable collection has just landed from China consisting of fine specimens of Ming Dynasty and Teing Dynasty, Kang-he, Yung-shin, hang-lang, Kid king, Tao-kwang, etc., etc. Some white and blue Nankin porcelain, some 5 colours and some in 3 colours. Also a few enamelled fine pieces. There are many Famile verte, Famile Naire and Famile Rose.

The goods are on view.

N.B.—Catalogues are ready.

WEEKLY SALE.

THIS DAY, MONDAY, the 4th instant, at 2-30 p.m. (S.T.), Messrs. CRAWFORD & Co. will sell by Public Auction, at their Rooms, a quantity of grey, white and coloured piece goods and the following:—

Furniture such as sofas, chairs, cupboards, almiras, chest of drawers, iron safes, cots, writing, dressing and washband tables, large-pigeonhold cupboard, side board.

By order of Messrs. R. A. Brothers and on account and at the risk of T. S. Bindra and Sons of Lyallpur.

1 dozen Daisy air guns.
2 Air Guns No. 2.
2 Air Guns No 3.
Also on account and at the risk of T. C. Sharma and Co. of Lyallpur.
18 lbs 2½ tolas Alluminium Degchi with cover.
17 1-4lbs 5 tolas " Glass—6 dozens.
1 Dozen Rakabi Alluminium.

AT 3 P. M.

Several gent's bicycles by different makers.
1 Rubber-tyred victoria.
1 " vis-a-vis.
1 double seated glass fronted brougham.

BONA-FIDE SALE.

Under instructions from the Executors of the late Bai Verbaijee, widow of the late Mr. Shapurji Sorabji Nariavala, Messrs. CRAWFORD & Co. will sell by Public Auction at Khetwadi Main Road, next to Kamu Bagh, TO-MORROW, TUESDAY the 5th instant, at 2-30 p.m. (S.T.)

Teakwood and blackwood old furniture, cupboards, cots, tables, chairs, sofas, iron safes by Milner and other makers, lamps, etc.

Cash will be required at the time of sale and the goods are on view.

CRAWFORD & Co.

BOMBAY, 4TH JANUARY, 1909.

BENNETT & COMPANY,

No. 22, APOLLO STREET.

AUCTION SALE of very valuable Building Plots at Sandhurst Road, Kumbharwada, Girgaum and Khetwadi Back Road, Pathan Street and Northbrook Street.

Under instructions from the Bombay Improvement Trust Messrs. BENNETT & Co. will sell by Public Auction on the site on WEDNESDAY the 6th instant at 4-30 p.m. the following very valuable building plots for a term of 999 years.

KUMBHARWADA SECTION SCHEME No. III.

Plot No. 3—Situate at the junction of Sandhurst Road, First Pathan Street and Northbrook Street, containing about 1,220 square yards.

Plot No. 4—At the junction of Sandhurst Road, Northbrook Street and Kumbharwada Street, about 1,120 square yards.

Plot No. 5—At the junction of Sandhurst Road, Koobharwada Street and Bhandari Street, about 841 square yards.

GIRGAUM AND KHETWADI SECTION.

Plot No. 1A—At the junction of Sandhurst Road and Girgaum Back Road, about 1,433 square yards.

Plot No. 2A—At Sandhurst Road near its junction with Charni Road, about 1,09C square yards.

Plot No. 3A—At the junction of Sandhurst Road with Khetwadi Main Road about 899 square yards.

Plot No. 4A—Near junction of Sandhurst Road, Khetwadi Main Road and Khetwadi 6th Lane, about 1,19 square yards.

Plot No. 5A—At the junction of Sandhurst Road, Khetwadi 2nd Lane and Khetwadi 3rd Lane, about 608 square yards.

Full particulars, auction condition, form of lease and development plan of the estate, together with a copy of the Board's rules and regulations for buildings can be had on application to the Trust Engineer, Trust Office, Fort, or to the undersigned.

N. B.—The sale will be held on Plot No. 3, Kumbharwada, opposite Golepitha.

AUCTION SALE OF PEARLS.

On THURSDAY the 7th instant, at 3 p.m. (S. T.), Messrs. BENNETT & Co. will sell by Public Auction, at their Rooms, by order of Messrs. W. and A. GRAHAM & Co. and on account and risk of Mr. Khimchand Kalidas the following parcels of pearls.

Parcel No. 224—2 Bundles, 867 round undrilled Asmani pearls, about 225 chows.

Parcel No. 293—7 Bundles, 385 round undrilled Asmani pearls, about 300 chows.

Parcel No. 434—2 Bunches, 12 strings, 393 sky coloured pearls, about 144 chows.

Parcel No. 426—2 Bundles, 263 fancy button pearls, about 75 chows.

On account and risk of Messrs. Bapulal Lalloobhoy & Co.

Parcel No. 417—3 Bunches, 21 strings, 683 round string pearls, about 85 chows.

1 Bunch of pearls.
1 pearl nose-ring.

A deposit of 25 per cent. will be required at the time of sale.

The above will be on view four days before the sale.

AUCTION SALE OF VERY VALUABLE BUILDING PLOTS at Hornby Road, Fort, next to the Government Mews and at Colaba Reclamation, facing the sea.

Under instructions from the Bombay Improvement Trust, Messrs. BENNETT & Co. will, on WEDNESDAY, the 20th instant, at 4-30 p.m. (S. T.) sell by Public Auction on the site the following building plots for the term of 99 years.

Plots No. 82, Hornby Road Estate about 871 square yards.

Plots No. 82A do do. do. 867 square yards.

Plots No. 15 Colaba Reclamation facing the sea, about 949 square yards of building area, and about 467 square yards of area not to be built upon.

For further particulars, auction conditions, form of lease and development plan of the estate together with a copy of the Board rules and regulations for building can be had on application to the Trust Engineer, Trust Office, Fort, or to the Undersigned.

N. B.—The sale of plots No. 15, Colaba Reclamation, will also take place on plot No. 82, Horaby Road Estate, at the same time.

BENNETT & Co.

BOMBAY, 4TH JANUARY, 1909.

Sounding the praises of Ayer's Hair Vigor. That's what every one does who uses this splendid preparation for the hair. If you don't want to praise it, then you must not use it. You see, you will be so pleased with it that you will just have to tell your friends all about it.

Ayer's Hair Vigor

removes dandruff, makes the hair grow thick and heavy.

Handsome hair, rich, glossy hair, always attracts. You may have just such hair if you will use Ayer's Hair Vigor. Accept no substitute.

Prepared by Dr. J. C. Ayer & Co., Lowell, Mass., U.S.A.

BANKS.

THE MERCANTILE BANK OF INDIA, LIMITED.

AUTHORISED CAPITAL	£ 1,500,000
SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL	£ 1,125,000
PAID-UP CAPITAL	£ 562,500
RESERVE LIABILITY OF SHAREHOLDERS	£ 562,500
RESERVE FUNDS	£ 210,000

HEAD OFFICE:
40, Threadneedle Street, London E. C.

LONDON BANKERS:
The Bank of England.
The London Joint Stock Bank.

BRANCHES AND AGENCIES:

BOMBAY, KARRACHEE, CALCUTTA, MADRAS, COLOMBO, KANDY, GALLE, SINGAPORE, PENANG, HONGKONG and SHANGHAI.

The Bank negotiates and collects Bills and grants Drafts payable at its Head Office and Branches, and issues Letters of Credit for the use of Travellers.

The Bank receives Deposits on the following terms:—

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.

Interest allowed at 2 per cent. on the daily balance if not under Rs. 1,000 and not exceeding Rs. 1,00,000. Sums over Rs. 1,00,000 will be received on terms to be ascertained on application.

FIXED DEPOSITS.

Rates for Fixed deposits for 12 months and shorter period to be ascertained on application.

The Bank undertakes the purchase and sale of Government Securities, Stocks, and Shares, and receives same for safe custody, realising interest and dividends when due.

LOANS and CASH CREDITS granted on approved Securities.

HARRY S. JOHNSTON,
BOMBAY *Manager*

ALLIANCE BANK OF SIMLA, LD.

CAPITAL (Paid up) .....Rs. 15,00,000
RESERVE FUND (in Government Paper) .....Rs. 22,00,000

HEAD OFFICE: SIMLA.

BRANCHES:

Calcutta, Bombay, Agra, Ajmere, Cawnpore, Darjeeling, Lahore, Mussoorie, Murree, Rawalpindi, and Umballa

CORRESPONDENTS:

London, Edinburgh, Dublin, and in all the principal towns throughout India.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS opened and interest allowed at 2 per cent. per annum on daily balances from Rs. 500 up to Rs. 1,00,000, but no interest is allowed when the sum accrued does not amount to Rs. 5 half yearly.

FIXED DEPOSITS received and interest allowed at rates which can be ascertained on application.

SAVINGS BANK—Deposits received and interest allowed. Rules on application.

BANKING BUSINESS of Every Description transacted.

RULES OF BUSINESS and full information obtainable upon application.

W. A. M. LATTEY,
Elphinstone Circle, BOMBAY. AGENT.

NATIONAL BANK OF INDIA, LD.

SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL	£1,600,000
PAID UP CAPITAL	£ 800,000
RESERVE FUND	£ 650,000

HEAD OFFICE:
7 BISHOPSGATE STREET, WITHIN LONDON

BRANCHES:

Calcutta,	Delhi,	Newera-Eliya,
Bombay,	Tuticorin,	Camp Aden,
Madras,	Chittagong,	Steamer Point-Aden,
Karachi,	Rangoon,	Zanzibar.
Cawnpore,	Mandalay,	Mombasa,
Lahore	Colombo,	Nairobi,
Amritsar,	Kandy,	Entebbe.

FIXED DEPOSITS.—The Bank receives DEPOSITS FIXED for one year and shorter periods, at Rates of Interest to be ascertained on application.

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS are opened for approved Customers, and interest is allowed at 2 per cent. per annum on daily balances from Rs. 1,000 up to Rs. 1,00,000, but no interest is allowed when the sum accrued does not amount to Rs. 5 half-yearly.

BILLS OF EXCHANGE, payable in the principal Cities of Europe, India, China, Africa, and Australia purchased or collected.

DRAFTS are granted on the Head Office and Branches of the Bank and on the principal Cities of Europe, Africa, America, and Australia. Remittances may be made by telegram.

The Bank undertakes the purchase and sale of Government Securities, Stocks, and Shares, and receives same for safe custody, realising Interest and Dividends when due.

LOANS and CASH CREDITS granted on approved Securities.

THE YOKOHAMA SPECIE BANK.

ESTABLISHED 1880.

CAPITAL PAID-UP	Yen 24,000,000
RESERVE FUNDS	15,100,000

HEAD OFFICE:—YOKOHAMA

BRANCHES AND AGENCIES AT:—

Actung-Hoen	Moyang	Sabine
Chanchung	Lyons	San Francisco
Chefoo	Fengtien (Mukden)	Shanghai
Dairen (Dalny)	Nagasaki	Tientsing
Hankow	Newchwang	Tientsin
Honolulu	New York	Tokyo
Hongkong	Osaka	
Kobe	Ryoton (Port Arthur)	
London		

LONDON BANKERS:—

The Bank of England; The London Joint Stock Bank, Ld.; The Union of London and Smith's Bank, Ld.; The Parr's Bank, Ld.

BOMBAY BRANCH:—

LIBERAL INTEREST allowed on CUR

I WAS DELIRIOUS WITH ECZEMA

On Chest, Back, and Head—Pain, Heat, and Tingling Were Excruciating—Nerves In Exhausted Condition—Sleep Badly Broken.

CURE BY CUTICURA SEEMED LIKE MAGIC

"Words cannot express the gratitude I feel for what Cuticura Remedies have done for my daughter, Adelaide. She is fifteen years of age, and had never had anything the matter with her skin until four months ago, when an eruption broke out on her chest. The first symptom was a redness, and then followed thickening and blisters, which would break and run matter. I took her to a doctor, and he pronounced it to be eczema of a very bad form. He treated her, but instead of being checked, the disease spread. It showed itself on her back, and then quickly spread upwards until the whole of her head was affected, and all her hair had to be cut off. The pain she suffered was excruciating, and what with that and the heat and tingling her life was almost unbearable. She became run down in health, and at times was very feverish, languid, and drowsy, and occasionally she was delirious. Her nerves were in such a low state that she could not bear to be left alone. In spite of the cold weather she would insist on having her bedroom window open, and would lean out on the window-sill. She did not have a proper hour's sleep for many nights. The second doctor we tried afforded her just as little relief as the first, and I really do not know what we should have done if we had not read how Cuticura cured a similar case. I purchased Cuticura Soap, Cuticura Ointment, and Cuticura Pills, and before the Ointment was three-quarters finished every trace of the disease was gone. It really seemed like magic. Her hair is coming on nicely, and I still apply the Cuticura Ointment as I find it increases the growth wonderfully. Mrs. T. W. Hyde, 1, Ongar Place, Brentwood, Essex, Mar. 8, 1907."

Send to nearest depot for free Cuticura Book on Treatment of Skin Diseases.

Cuticura Remedies are sold throughout the world. Depots: London, 27, Charterhouse Sq.; Paris, 5, Rue de la Paix; Australia, R. Towns & Co., Sydney; Boston, U.S.A., Potter Drug & Chem. Corp., Sole Props.

Home Baking

with the aid of Brown & Polson's 'Paisley Flour' is so delightfully simple—so uniformly successful in its results—that it becomes a real pleasure. 'Paisley Flour' is not a self-raising flour, but a raising powder. It's not used alone, but in the proportion of one part to eight of ordinary flour. Try it next time you bake—it's the surest raising ingredient known.

'PAISLEY FLOUR'

Interesting recipes in every tin.

50 YEARS' REPUTATION

To remain for 50 years in the public favour as a household remedy is a witness of excellence. There is no remedy so useful in the home as Pond's Extract. It affords immediate relief in the cure of sprains, burns, cuts, bruises, eruptions, corns or chilblains. In cases of rheumatism, lumbago or backache, Pond's Extract rubbed firmly over the parts affected rapidly removes the pain.

Keep it in the House. Good for Father, Mother and Child. This famous remedy is sold by all Chemists at 1/2, 2/9 and 4/6. Never accept a substitute. A postcard sent us to-day will bring our valuable book on First Aid to your door. Address:—

POND'S EXTRACT Co. Dept.) 65, Great Russell Street, London, W.C.

Pond's EXTRACT THE OLD FAMILY DOCTOR.

ROWLAND'S ODONTO OR PEARL DENTIFRICE. PRESERVING & BEAUTIFYING THE TEETH AND GUMS. A. ROWLAND & SONS 20, HATTON GARDEN.

You want Beautiful Teeth

—for health's sake, for beauty's sake. It is quite easy to have pure white and beautiful teeth; to keep them in perfect condition; arrest decay.

All you require is a good brush and

Rowland's Odonto

"For *Your* Teeth."

It thoroughly cleanses the teeth and leaves a delightful fragrance in the mouth. It contains no grit.

Buy it, because it's best. 2/9 at your own chemists. Rowland and Sons, 67, Hatton Garden, London.

Established over a Century.

GOLD & CO. Birmingham, ENGLAND.

MANUFACTURERS OF PATENT WROUGHT IRON & STEEL HINGES

Telegraphic Address: "HINGES BIRMINGHAM Telephone No. 1875.

Specify "GOLD & CO." on all Indents sent through Shippers.

SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

The steamer Shah Nasir 2,555 tons Captain H. J. Revill sailed yesterday for Red Sea ports and Berbera, with a general cargo and the following passengers:—2 British officers, 2 native officers, 2 Hospital assistants, 160 men rank and file and 22 followers and 37 deck.

The B. I. S. N. Co's steamer Goalpara, 1,358 tons Captain G. Elton will sail to-day for Persian Gulf &c with a general cargo and Mrs. Cope and infant, 4 natives and 100 deck passengers

The steamer Falls of Moness 3,457 tons Caiptain G. J. Shekleton sailed yesterday for Mostyn Deep, with a general cargo.

The B. I. S. N. Co's steamer Nowahera, 1,961 tons, Captain G Ramage, sailed yesterday for Calcutta via Coast ports with a general cargo and Mr. H R. Morgan and 12 deck passengers.

The French mail steamer Ville-de la-Ciatat, 3,557 tons Captain Barillon, sailed on Saturday for Noumea etc. with a general cargo.

The steamer Umvolosi, 1,906 tons, Captain R. Keen, sailed on Saturday for Middlesbrough, with a general cargo and the following passengers :—Mrs. Cresswell and infant, Mrs. Evensen and infant, Miss Fordyce, Mr. and Mrs. Harland and child, Mrs. Kettlewell and 4 children, Capt Kinsman Mrs. Leon, Mrs. Lister and child, Lieut. Maywell, Captain and Mrs Preston, Miss Smith, Mr. and Mrs. Whitell and Miss Wyckoff.

The B. I. S. N. Co's steamer Dumra, 762 tons Captain A. J. Cole, arrived in harbour on Saturday from Karachi with a general cargo and passengers.

The steamer Melbourne, 2,394 tons, Captain R. H. Stafford, arrived in harbour on Saturday from Mauritius with a cargo of sugar and 12 deck passengers.

The Hansa Line steamer Lindenfels, 3,525 tons, Captain G. Kenneweg arrived in harbour on Saturday from Hamburg etc. with a general cargo.

The B. I. S. N. Co's steamer Kasara, 505 tons, Captin W. J. Bishop arrived in harbour yesterday from Busreh &c. with a general cargo and passengers.

The Anchor Line steamer Scindia, 3,253 tons, Captain W. Kelso arrived in harbour yesterday from Liverpool with a general cargo and passengers.

The steamer Prome 2,299 tons, Captain C. Mason, arrived in harbour yesterday from Liverpool with a general cargo and 10 passengers.

MEN-OF-WAR & ROYAL INDIAN MARINE SHIPS.

IN STREAM.

R I M S Dufferin Comdr Willson.....R I Marine
R I M S Minto Lt Comdr Willock.....R I Marine
Palinurus...300 Hickman.....R I M rine
R I M Northbrook Comdr C B Hinley ....R I Marine
H M S Sphinx Comdr S Litchford.....Royal Navy

VESSELS IN THE HARBOUR.—Jan. 2.

Arcadia .....3574 Hayward.....P & O Co
Bahadur .....2936 Cubbin .....T Morrison & Co
Brand .....1519 Evensen...W & A Graham & Co
Congella .....2022 House .....R A Willis
Cuf a .....1917 ...Kaselwarn.....M M & Co
Caledonia 3529 Gordon, London27-2-09 P & O S N Co
Claveresk...2440 Urquhart .....T Morrison & Co
Cowrie.....3325 Daniel .....W & A G & Co
Dumra.....762 Cole.....M M & Co
Glenlie.....2650 Soane .....R A Willis
Goalpara.....1359 Elton .....P Gulf 4-1-09 M M & Co
Hydra .....830 Scqueb-d .....F F Campbell & Co
Ion orva .....2572 Nicholas .....T Morrison & Co
Istrar.....2979 Jacob.....T Morrison & Co
Ja hmere .....2426 Seeberge.....T Morrison & Co
Kilchairon.....2418 Higgins.....W & A G & Co
Lady Gordon.... 316 Butler .....M M & Co
Lord Kelvin....2158 Moser .....K N & Co
M Verdure.....394 Stafford .....
Lalpoora.....2124 Fry .....M M & Co
Lindenfels .....3523 Kenneweg .....W & A G & Co
Nuddea....944 Antin .....M M & Co
Per ia.....4188 Haughton.....London .....30-1-09 P & O S Co
Shah Najam .....2751 Foster .....Shah S N Co
Vennachor...2847 Harrison .....T Morrison & Co

VESSELS IN DOCK.—Jan. 2.

PRINCE'S DOCK.

Vessel.	Ton.	Capt.	Dest.	Date.	Agents.
A Clan Mcl ean	2952	Young	Malabar Coast s	7-1-09	F Muir & Co
B Devanha	4783	Hayward	Shanghai	6-1-09	P & O Co
C Clanada	3951	Tice	Antwerp Hall	11-1-09	M M & Co
D Moshtari	1109	Gore	.....	N F B & P S N Co
E Kaiser	1714	Poblenda	.....	Z'bar	4-1-09	A S
F Lido	3127	Runton	.....	Hull via Karachi	10-1-09 F Muir & Co
G Haidari	1563	Lorne	Jeddah	8-1-09	R & P S N Co
P M yo Mara	2736	Richards	Kobe	7-1-09	N Y Kaisha
Q astv le	2306	Wright	Genoa	9-1-09	J M & Co

ARRIVALS.

Jan.	Vessel.	Commander.	From
2	Lindenfels s ...	Kenneweg ...	Hamburg Nov 28
	Melbourne s	Stafford	Mauritius Dec 21
	umra s	Cele	Karachi ec. 31
3	Prome s	Mason	Liverpool Dec. 5
	Scindia s	Kelso	Liverpool, Dec 8
	Kasara s.....	Bishop.....	Busreh, &c

DEPARTURES.

Dec	Vessel.	Commander.	Destination.
2	Rabenfels s.....	Probst.....	Hamburg &c
	Umvolosi s.....	Keen	Middlesbrough
	Arabia s	Leegh	London
	Ville-de-la-Ciatat..	Barillon	Noumea &c
	Shah Nasir.....	Revill	Berbera
3	Nowahera s.....	Ramage	Calcutta &c
	Falls of Moness ...	Shekleton ..	Mostyn Deep

The steamer Goalpara Elton for Persian Gulf obtained her portclearance on Saturday.

The steamer Marmora for London began to load on Saturday.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY].

STEAMER MOVEMENTS.

The Anchor Line steamer Britannia left Liverpool for Bombay on the afternoon of the 31st ulto.

The Clan Line steamer Clan Shaw arrived at London on the morning of the 31st ulto.

The B I S N Co's steamer Golconda left Suez on the morning of the 31st ulto.

The Clan Line steamer Clan Maciver left Suez for Colombo, Madras and Calcutta on the evening of 30th ulto.

The B I S N Co's steamer Golconda left Portsaid on the afternoon of the 1st inst.

The B I S N Co's steamer Mombassa passed Lisbon on the evening of the 31st ulto.

The Clan Line steamer Clan Macinese left Liverpool for Colombo, Madras and Calcutta on the evening of the 31st ultimo.

The Anchor Line steamer Massellia arrived at Liverpool from Bombay on the afternoon of the 2nd instant.

The P and O S N Co's steamer Moldavia arrived at Plymouth on the morning of the 1st instant.

The Austrian Lloyd's steamer Vorwaerts left Trieste on the 30th ultimo, and is due here on the 19th instant.

MADRAS.

ARRIVALS.

Dec.	Vessel.	From
29	Pentakota	Rangoon
29	Fairport	Calcutta
30	Teesta	Straits

DAILY EXPORTS—JAN. 2.

FOR TRIESTE.

Elgin s—60 bales cotton, Ralli Bros.

FOR PHILADELPHIA.

Ben Neves s—6,250 tons manganese ore, R A Willis

FOR SHANGHAI.

Devanha s—150 cases opium, A E J Abraham.

FOR KOBE.

Devanha s—500 bales cotton, Ralli Bros; 850 bales cotton, The M B Kaisha.

FOR OSAKA.

Devanha s—250 bales cotton, The M B Kaisha.

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

The Charge for Announcement of Births, Marriages, Deaths, and Memoriam Notices, which must be authenticated by the name and address of the sender, is Rs. 2 for six lines or less, and 8 as. for every additional line. Cash strictly in Advance.

OTHER PRESIDENCIES.

DEATHS.

SMALLEY.—December 26, at Dehra Doon Miss Ida Smalley, Lady Manager of Clovelly, &c., Mussoorie.

RECTOR—December 28 at Pallavaram, Fredrick Lovejoy, the youngest and beloved son of the late Mr. R. Rector and of Mrs. G. A. Rector; Pallavaram, aged 23.

VAN INGEN—December 28, at the General Hospital, Mysore, Jessie, the dearly loved daughter of Mrs. and Mr. Norris (retired Chief Inspector of Police, Bangalore).

H. T. BINKS,

UNDERTAKER AND MONUMENTAL SCULPTOR.

Clare Road, Byculla, Bombay.

TELEPHONE NO. 947.

READ the following taken from many testimonials as to the value of

KEMP'S "CHIRETTONES,"

BETTER THAN QUININE.

Chikalda, Berar, 21-11-08.

DEAR SIRS,

Be so good as to send me 200 more of your "CHIRETTONES." The first supply has benefited my patient immensely.

Yours faithfully, W. E. H., Captain.

Jajha, E. I. Ry. 20-10-08.

DEAR SIRS,

I have just got through a box of your "CHIRETTONES" and I must say they are all you claim for them in your advertisement.

Yours faithfully, D. A. F. L.

Re. 1 per box of 100 tablets.

Jodhpur, 20-11-08.

DEAR SIRS,

During the last epidemic of Malaria here I tried your preparation "CHIRETTONES" in a large number of cases where there had been Quinine idiosyncracy. I am glad to be able to testify to its merits in a high degree as an antiperiodic and febrifuge.

Yours faithfully, J. K. G., L. M. & S.

PREPARED ONLY BY

Kempx & Co Ltd

THE CHEMISTS, BOMBAY.

BOMBAY.

TO-DAY.

Sun rises, 7h. 13m.; Sun sets, 6h. 14m.

Children's Annual Christmas Tree, St. Joseph's Home and Foundling Hospital, Mazagon Road, 5-45 p. m.

Excelsior Cinematograph, Esplanade.

Alex's Chronophone, Esplanade.

Professor Lees-Smith's Lecture, Byramjee Jeejeebhoy Institute, Queen's Road, 6-15 p.m.

Phases of the Moon.—Jan. 7th, Full Moon, 7h. 42·7m p.m; Jan. 14th, Last Quarter, 11h. 41·3m. p.m.; Jan. 22nd, New Moon, 5h. 41·8m. a.m.; Jan. 28th, First Quarter, 8h. 37·4m. p.m.; Jan. 11th, in Apogee, 8·4h, p.m.; Jan. 23rd in Perigee 6·7h. p.m.

THE WEEK'S CALENDAR.

Tuesday, January 5.—Bombay Hunt, Jackal Club, Andheri Station. Sun rises, 7h. 13m.; Sun sets, 6h. 15m.

Wednesday, January 6.—Municipal Standing Committee, 4-9 p.m. Farewell Entertainment to the Hon. Dr. F. G. Selby, University Hall, 5-40 p.m. Reception to Professor Lees-Smith, Chamber of Commerce Rooms, 6 p.m. Sun rises, 7h. 13m.; Sun sets, 6h. 15m.

Thursday, January 7.—Bombay High Court reopens after the Christmas vacation. Bombay Municipal Corporation, 3-39 p.m. Bombay Hunt the Kennels. Sind Press Company, 19 Elpinstone Circle, 3 p.m. Sun rises, 7h. 13m.; Sun sets, 6h. 16m.

Friday, January 8.—Sun rises, 7h. 13m. Sun sets 6h. 17m.

Saturday, January 9.—Bombay Extra Races. Royal Bombay Yacht Club Races. Bombay Commercial Gymkhana: Band of the 116th Mahrattas, 6 p. m. Sun rises, 7h. 14m.; Sun sets, 6h. 17m.

Sheth Jamnadas Jivandas Charitable Dispensary, Porbundar.—During the month of December, 1908, the number of patients that were treated in this dispensary was 2,507 and the number of new admissions was 958, classified as below:—Hindoos, 2,016; Mussalman, 441; Parsee, 2; other castes, 48: total 2,507. The average daily attendance was 81.

Alex's Chronophone.—The drawing for the prizes offered to ticketholders of full or children's tickets, between the 23rd ultimo and the 2nd instant, will take place at the Pavilion this evening, after the second session, between 8-30 and 9-30. Separate prizes will be drawn for by Reserved and First Class ticketholders and by Second Class and Third Class ticketholders.

Postal Notices.—Mails for Majunga, Nossibe, Lamu, Mombasa, Zanzibar, Beira, Delagoa Bay, Natal, Cape Colony and other places in South Africa, per s.s. "Kaiser," will be closed at the General Post Office at 7-30 p.m. to-day.—Mails for Ceylon, the Straits Settlements, China, Japan and Australia, per s.s. "Devanha," will be closed at the General Post Office at 7-30 p.m. on Wednesday the 6th instant. Parcel mail for China closes at 5-30 p.m. on the previous day.

His Sixth Conviction.—At the Mazagon Police Court, on Saturday, before Mr. Dastur, Second Presidency Magistrate, Abdul Rahiman, an old offender, was charged with theft of Rs. 2 from the pocket of Maya Nana, a Hindu, who was going along the Mandvi Road on Friday evening. The accused was seen pick-pocketting by the complainant's friends who were walking behind him. He was arrested and handed over to the Police. The accused, who had previously been convicted five times, was this time sentenced to 12 months' hard labour and ordered to receive 12 stripes.

Lecture on Commercial Education.—Professor Lees-Smith of the London School of Economics and Political Science will deliver his fourth Lecture in Bombay this afternoon at the Byramjee Jeejeebhoy College of Commerce at 6-15 (S. T.). To-day's lecture will be devoted to the consideration of some of the limitations to the usefulness of Joint Stock Banks and a discussion of the various methods of supplimenting them. The Professer will give the results of the latest enquiries into the working of the Co-operative Banks in Germany and the continent of Europe and suggest the chief lessons which may be learnt from them.

Pick-pocketting in a Tramcar.—Mahomed Husein and another Mahomedan were, on Saturday last, charged before Mr. P. H. Dastur, Second Presidency Magistrate, at the Mazagon Police Court, in respect of the theft of Rs. 6 from the pocket of Panduram Dewji, a passenger in a tramcar. The accused in company of a third Mahomedan followed the complainant as he was entering a tramcar at Bori Bunder, and after the complainant had taken his seat they left the car and went in the opposite direction. Some of the passengers who had seen the accused remove something from the complainant's pocket, drew the attention of the latter and the accused were chased and arrested. One of them, however, succeeded in running away with the money. The first accused was sentenced to one month's rigorous imprisonment, while the second accused, who was an old offender and already known to the police, was sentenced to eight months' rigorous imprisonment.

LADY NORTHCOTE HINDU ORPHANAGE.

The following donations were received in aid of the above Institution:—Shet Topanbhai Damji for feasts of rice-pudding and sheera-puri, Rs. 122-1; Merchants of Jota Bazar for books, Rs. 116; Shet Goculdass Premji, in memory of his deceased mother, Rs. 51; Shet Shivji Sunderji, in memory of his brother Jivraj Sunderji, Rs. 51; Shet Karamsey Muljee, for feast in memory of Naran Morarjee, Rs. 36-13; Shet Jairam Devji, on the occasion of the funeral rites of Narandass Devji, Rs. 25; Shet Dwarkadass Shamji Gordhandass, Rs. 25; Shet Vasanji Nathu, in memory of Bai Hem Kunverbai, Rs. 20; Shet Govindji Amershi Bhagat, in greetings of his wife's pregnancy ceremony, Rs. 15; Shet Harjiwan Bhavanbhai Kotak Dewan, Rajkot State, Rs. 10; and miscellaneous donations, Rs. 17.

BOMBAY VOLUNTEER RIFLES.

REGIMENTAL ORDERS BY LIEUT.-COLONEL R. W. L. DUNLOP, V. D.

Bombay, 4th January 1909.

645.—Detail for the week ending 9th instant:—

To-day Monday 4th instant.—Proficiency Class will be held at Head-Quarters at 6-30 p.m.

2. Practice for Buglers on the Maidan at 8-30 p.m.

Tuesday 5th Instant.—Commanding Officer's Parade. Fall in at Sir Richard Temple's Statue at 6 p.m.

Dress—Drill Order, Uniform with Forage Caps.

Subject.—Battalion Drill, Sections 91, to 101, 109 to 118 Part III, Infantry Training 1905.

Wednesday 6th Instant.—Proficiency Class on the Maidan at 6-30 p. m.

2. All Recruits of the current season to parade on the Maidan at 6-30 p.m.

Dress—Mufti.

646.—Camp of Instruction.—It is notified for information that the Annual Camp of Instruction will be held at Santa Cruz from the 30th January to the 6th February 1909.

General Inspection.—The General Officer Commanding will make his Annual Inspection of the Corps on Saturday the 6th February 1909.

647.—Enrolment.—The undernamed having been enrolled is taken on the strength of the Corps and posted to "F" Company:—

No. 6578 Vol. K. A. Hilaly.

A. L. CARTWRIGHT, Capt., Adjt. B. V. R.

FOREIGN CABLE COMMUNICATION.

STATE OF INTERNATIONAL COMMUNICATION.

Great Britain.	Continent of Europe.	America.	Australia.	China.	Africa.
Via Teheran Perfect.	Via Teheran Perfect.	Via Brest Perfect.	Via Penang Perfect.	Via Penang Perfect.	Via Aden Perfect.
Via Turkey Interrupted.	Via Turkey Interrupted.	Via Valentia Perfect.	Via Amoor Perfect.	Via Amoor Perfect.	Via Cadiz Teneriffe Perfect.
Via Suez Perfect.	Via Suez Perfect.	Via Direct Cable Perfect.	.....	Via Bhamo Interrupted.	Via Lisbon Vincent Perfect.

Latest dates of Foreign Messages received at Bombay, from the United Kingdom during the 24 hours ending at 8 p. m. of the 3rd January 1909.

(Difference in Longitude allowed for.)

Via	Latest Dates. D.	H.	M.	Time Occupied in Transmission. Hrs.	Mts.
Turkey ...	...	Nil	...	Nil	Nil
Teheran ...	3	9	47 a.m.	1	15
Suez	3	1	45 p.m.	1	14

NOTICE.

Telegrams for Honduras, Salvador, Nicaragua and Costa Rica are subject to censure. (23-11-08.)

Turkish route interrupted beyond Bassora (27-12-08.)

Bhamoroute to China interrupted beyond Indian Frontier between Tali and Kunnan (2-1-29.

A Boston correspondent of the New York "Tribune" states that he is informed by Professor Percival Lowell that his assistants at the Lowell Observatory at Flagstaff, Arizona, have discovered that water vapour is present in measurable quantities on the surface of Mars; and that the planet has an atmosphere somewhat similar to that of the earth. This strengthens the supposition that Mars is inhabited.

As to next year's budget, according to recent rumours in authoritative quarters, the Chancellor of the Exchequer intends to impose a tax of a half-peny in the £ on the capital value of all lands in town and country. It is realised that this would bring in a very large sum, and would not be unpopular except with those possessing landed interests. In Radical circles the step is highly approved.

THE WEATHER.

(BY TELEGRAPH.)

SIMLA, January 2.

The storm from the Bay crossed the South of the Madras Coast yesterday and then rapidly decreased in intensity and passed into the Arabian sea. As the area of low pressure it was accompanied by heavy clouds and moderate rain, the chief amounts of rain being Cuddapah, two inches; Nellore, three inches; Madras, Coimbatore and Salem, one and a half inches; Pamban and Mysore, one inch; Kodaikanal, three inches; Ootacamund, five inches.

In the North there are no signs of further winter depression and thus settled weather may be expected for a few days.

Temperature and humidity are nearly normal over the greater part of the country, but in the South of the Peninsula heavy clouds with slightly high humidity is caused by the unsettled weather in that region.

Forecast.—Dry weather is likely over the whole of the Indian area, with the exception of the South of the Peninsula, where a few falls of rain are probable.

SIMLA, January 3.

Nearly general rain fell in Mysore and South Madras yesterday, the chief amounts being Calicut, 4 inches; Ootacamund 2; Kodaikanal, one and a half; Madura and Negapatam, one; Nellore and Pamban, three-quarters, Madras and Trivandrum, half. Skies remain cloudy and rain continues in several stations. The depression has moved away. Smooth Sea is reported from most coast stations. Heavy cloud appeared in Kashmir, light cloud is reported at most stations in central parts of the country, but the weather remained dry everywhere except in the South of the Peninsula.

Forecast.—Dry weather is likely at all parts of the country with the exception of south of the Peninsula where light rain may continue.

METEOROLOGICAL REPORT.

Appended is Saturday's report of the Meteorological Reporter for Western India based on observations taken at 8 o'clock.

Names of Stations.	Maximum temperature during the past 24 hours.	Minimum temperature during the past 24 hours.	Rainfall during past 24 hours.	Rainfall since 1st November to date.
Bushire	69·1	54·1	...	1·81
Jask (29th)	...	...	...	...
Muskat (29th)	...	...	...	...
Multan	64·8	41·0	...	0·0
Rawalpindi	56·9	31·9	...	1·16
Lahore	66·4	37·2	...	0·20
Sirsa	67·3	38·6	...	0·00
Ambala	68·5	40·0	...	0·22
Delhi	69·7	46·7	...	0·00
Agra	70·0	45·0	...	0·02
Mainpuri	73·8	45·7	...	0·00
Jhansi	74·0	47·5	...	0·05
Cawnpore	74·9	43·0	...	0·00
Allahabad	75·6	43·5	...	0·01
Jacobabad	71·1	37·8	...	0.02
Karachi	76·5	56·0	...	0·00
Ajmer	70·4	46·2	...	0·03
Jaipur	73·2	50·1	...	0·16
Kotah	75·0	46·6	...	0
Bhuj	60·6	51·0	...	...
Dwarka	75·8	55·7	...	0
Veraval	84·7	59·3	...	0·00
Rajkot	78·9	44·7	...	0·00
Bhavnagar Para	83·5	50·5	...	0
Surat	87·6	55·1	...	0
Ahmedabad	81·0	54·7	...	0
Deesa	82·3	51·9	...	0
Nesmuch	75·0	40·2	...	0·00
Indore	79·6	49·1	...	0·01
Jubbulpore	75·5	47·3	...	0·50
Sangor	75·1	51·0	...	0·21
Hoshangabad	83·1	53·9	...	1·36
Khandwa	82·2	50·6	...	0·07
Akola	82·7	58·6	...	0
Amrsoti	84·8	62·8	...	0·90
Nagpur	84·1	56·6	...	0
Chanda	86·5	63·0	...	0·00
Bhur	82·7	60·1	...	0·04
Bombay	81·3	66·7	...	0·00
Ratnagiri	91·3	68·9	...	0·20
Mormugao	82·8	73·2	...	0.00
Karwar	86·8	71·0	...	0·00
Malegaon	87·4	53·1	...	0·10
Ahamednagar	85·4	60·5	...	0·00
Poona	85·5	55·8	...	0·37
Sholapur	87·8	66·9	...	0·00
Bijapur	85·7	65·2	...	0·00
Belgaum	72·8	64·8	...	0·34
Aurangabad	84·2	61·7	...	0·00
Nizamabad (Indur)	84 9	59·7	...	0·00
Hyderabad	82·3	69·2	...	0·00
Mangalore	88·9	74·9	00·2	0·05
Calicut	86·2	74·7	03·9	0·99
Cochin	82·2	69·7	04·6	4·13
Colombo	86·0	73·5	...	4·63
Masulipatam	81·1	73·3	...	0·23
Bellary	79·5	68·8	...	0.00
Cuddapah	76·2	70·1	20·1	2·53
Madras	82·0	73·0	13·7	17·41
Bangalore	70·8	64·8	04·4	0·74
Coimbatore	74·9	69·8	13·4	2·80
Trichinopoly	80·6	72·3	01·6	5·07
Negapatam	79·9	72·0	06·5	9·70

In column Wind "Rate per hour" L=Light, M=Moderate, S=Strong, H=Heavy, F=Fresh,

STANDARD BAROMETER READING.

The reading of the barometer at the Colaba Observatory corrected for index error and reduced to 320 F. and for Calcutta standard at 8 a. m. (local time) on the 2nd January was 29·887 in. 13ft. The height of observatory barometer cistern above zero of tide gauge at Apollo Bunder is 11 feet. The height of tide in the stream above zero of the tide gauge at Apollo Bunder was 9 feet at 8 a. m. (local time). The temperature correction for a mercurial barometer, supposing the reading to be 30·000 inches and that of attached thermometer 80° F. will be 14 inches, and this will be higher and lower by ·01 inch for each 4 degrees. In the case of aneroid no temperature correction required. Should the height of barometer cistern, either mercurial or aneroid above it zero of gauge be different from 47 feet, it will read higher of lower by ·01 inch for each 11 feet. The readings given above are distinct from those given in the daily weather report to which different corrections have been applied.

BOMBAY DAILY WEATHER REPORT FOR THE 1st JANUARY.

Summary of observations recorded at 8 hours on Friday, the 1st January, 1909, giving date for the preceeding 24 hours.

The Punjab.—Skies have cleared and humidity is normal except for an excess at Multan and Rawalpindi. Maximum has fallen and is in defect in the extreme north. Minimum is normal though slightly risen at Lahore.

The United Provinces.—Skies are clear. Humidity has decreased at Agra and is now either equal to or below the average. Temperature is normal.

Sind and Rajputana.—Skies are clear. Humidity has decreased at Jacobabad and now the air contains the usual amount of moisture in Sind, but continues drier in Rajputana. Temperature is normal.

Gujarat, Kathiawar and Central India West.—Skies are clear. The air contains less amount of moisture than usual. Day temperature is 8° to 10° in defect at Bhuj and Deesa. Night temperature has fallen generally and is now in defect in Kathiawar.

The Central Provinces.—Skies are lightly or moderately clouded in the south-east. Humidity has increased at Raipur but continues generally in defect. The maximum is normal but the minimum has risen and is in slight excess.

The Konkan.—Cloud has increased in the south where skies are now moderately clouded. The moisture in the air has increased slightly in the south but is generally normal. Temperature is normal except for an excess at Karwar during night

The Bombay Deccan and Hyderabad. Skies are lightly or moderately clouded. Humidity has increased at Belgaum and Sholapur where it is in excess while it is below the average elsewhere. Day temperature is normal except for an excess at Bijapur. Night temperature is generally above the average.

General Remarks.—The storm in the south-west of the Bay has further developed and moved landwards. Pressure at Negapatam and Trichinopoly is more than ½ of an inch below normal. Heavy rain has fallen in the south. Weather to the south of latitude 16° is in an unsettled condition and nearly general rain is likely in the south.

Elsewhere weather is fine.

2nd January, 1909.

The Punjab.—Skies are clear. Humidity is normal or in excess. Temperature has fallen; the maximum is lower than usual except in the eastern districts were it is normal, while the minimum is low only in the extreme north.

The United Provinces.—Skies are clear. The air is drier then usual and temperature is normal.

Sind and Rajputana.—Skies are clear. Humidity is normal generally. Temperture is normal except for a defect in the minimum in Upper Sind and West Rajputana.

Gujarat, Kathiawar and Central India West.—Skies are generally clear. The moisture in the air is either equal to or below the average. Day temperature is normal but night temperature continues in defect at some stations.

The Central Provinces.—Skies are clear or only lightly clouded. Humidity is normal or in defect. Temperature has risen and while the maximum is still normal, the minimum is high at most stations in the southern half of the division.

The Konkan.—Skies are lightly to moderately clouded. The moisture in the air is either equal to or below the average. Temperature is generally normal.

The Bombay Deccan and Hyderabad.—Skies continue lightly to moderately clouded. Humidity is in defect in the North Bombay Deccan but normal or in excess elsewhere. Maximum temperature is normal but the minimum is higher than usual nearly everywhere.

General Remarks.—The storm has crossed the West Coast and its centre is shown to-day to the west of Cochin. Its intensity remains unchanged and general rain has fallen in the south of the Peninsula.

Over the rest of the reporting area weather remains fine.

Nearly general rain is probable in Malabar and local showers are likely elsewhere in the south of the Peninsula.

N. LESLIE, Meteorologist, Bombay.

RAILWAY RETURNS.

B. B. & C. I. RAILWAY.

Approximate return of traffic for week ended 19th December on 804·25 Miles open.

	Coaching Traffic Receipts	Merchandise and Mineral Traffic Receipts.	Other Earnings (Estimated.)	Total Earnings.
Total traffic for the week	Rs. 1,63,000	Rs. 2,60,000	Rs. 4,000	Rs. 4,19,000
Or per mile of Railway	327	496	8	831
For previous 24 weeks of half year	34,15,346	39,61,113	28,708	74,05,167
Total for 25 weeks	35,80,346	43,11,113	32,708	78,24,167
Comparison. Total for corresponding week of previous year	1,62,071	2,40,618	32,236	4,34,927
Per mile of Ry. do.	202	477	64	843
Total to corresponding date do.	34,72,927	47,71,699	1,28,798	86,73,424

Decrease for the week ..... Rs. 5,927
Do to date ..... Rs. 5,49,264

RAJPIPLA STATE RAILWAY.

Approximate Return of Traffic for week ended 19th Dec. on 1,772·77 Miles open.

	Coaching Traffic Receipts	Merchandise and Mineral Traffic Receipts.	Other Earnings (estimated).	Total Earnings.
Total Traffic for the week	Rs. 1,300	Rs. 300	Rs. 10	Rs. 1,610
Or per mile of Railway	35	8	...	43
For previous 24 weeks of half-year	21,605	5,694	142	27,441
Total for 25 weeks	22,905	5,994	152	29,051
Comparison. Total for corresponding Week of previous year.	895	299	11	1,115
Per mile of Ry. do.	22	8	...	30
Total to corresp date do.	22,461	5,898	354	28,713

Increase for the week ..... Rs. 495
Do to date ..... Rs. 338

NAGDA-MUTTRA RAILWAY.

Approximate Return of Traffic for week ended 19th Dec. on 138·90 Miles open.

	Coaching Traffic Receipts.	Merchandise and Mineral Traffic Receipts.	Other Earnings (estimated).	Total Earnings.
Total Traffic for the week	Rs. 600	Rs. 1,300	Rs. 10	Rs. 1,910
Or per mile of Railway	17	38	...	55
For previous 24 weeks of half-year	23,736	42,843	569	67,148
Total for 25 weeks	24,336	44,143	579	69,058
Comparison. Total for corresponding Week of previous year	1,038	1,805	15	2,859
Per mile of Ry. do.	30	53	...	83
Total to corresp date do.	28,436	46,869	375	75,680

Decrease for the week ..... Rs. 949
Do. to date ..... Rs. 6,622

GODHRA-RUTLAM-NAGDA RAILWAY.

Approximate Return of Traffic for week ended 19th Dec. on 141·14 Miles open.

	Coaching Traffic Receipts.	Merchandise and Mineral Traffic Receipts.	Other Earnings (estimated).	Total Earnings.
Total Traffic for the week	Rs. 5,000	Rs. 16,000	Rs. ...	Rs. 21,000
Or per

CONTEMPORARY OPINION.

POLITICAL REFORMS IN INDIA.

THE "CIVIL AND MILITARY GAZETTE":—We have not been forward with our views on the new political reforms in India. Weighty and intricate issues are involved, which call for calm consideration. In particular there is a mass of conflicting opinions, official and non-official, filling more than fourteen hundred printed pages of foolscap, to be examined and adjudged. "In a country," writes Lord Minto's Government to the Secretary of State, "where the separation of classes, castes, races and communities is so marked as in India, and little common national sentiment has as yet been evolved, the natural tendency is for the advocates of each particular class or interest to consider how their own advantage can best be furthered and to overlook the wider aspects of the subject. This tendency comes out strongly in the non-official opinions forwarded by the Local Governments." Lord Lansdowne's Government described Indian society as "essentially a congeries of widely separated classes, races and communities with divergeness of interests and hereditary sentiment which for ages have precluded common action or local unanimity." Lord Minto's Government "bear testimony to the wisdom" of that description, and point out that "the conditions which existed then are shown by the present correspondence to continue still." Hence no pronouncement upon the new reforms would go for much that failed to take into full and sympathetic account all the recorded ideas and wishes of India's heterogeneous peoples. It was upon a careful, anxious, and exhaustive examination of those ideas and wishes that Lord Minto's Government admittedly based the proposals which they submitted to the India Office. "In framing the greatly enlarged scheme of reform which is explained below," the despatch to the Secretary of State begins by saying, "we have given careful consideration to the views of all classes." For the sake of emphasis, the despatch concludes with a similar avowal: "In framing the proposals which we now submit to your decision, we have given ample consideration to the great variety of opinion elicited by our letter of the 24th August, 1907." The Secretary of State, on his part, similarly sets off by acknowledging that "the instructions" (to Local Governments) "to consult important bodies and individuals, representative of various classes of the community before putting their own conclusions before the Government of India, were carried out with great care and thoroughness." He adds: "After examining, moreover, the enormous mass of material gathered together in a prolonged operation, I gladly recognise the admirable industry, patience, thought and candour with which that material has been sifted by your Government and worked out into proposals."

When, however, we come to close quarters with the ponderous fourteen hundred odd printed pages of multifarious opinions, now published for the first time, we gradually realise, with growing wonderment and apprehension, that the reforms therein discussed and the reforms now put forward by the Secretary of State, are two essentially different things. Not merely different, but antagonistic. It is hardly creditable that in a solemn matter of statesmanship affecting the destinies of an empire cross purposes could proceed to such lengths. We have yet to assure ourselves that it is even creditable. No one acquainted with the sterling integrity of Lord Morley's political character will suppose that at the time when the Secretary of State was ostentatiously awaiting the multitudinous opinions of the various classes in India upon one set of proposals he was cynically holding up his sleeve another set of proposals which he had already resolved to produce after a decent interval. Yet the anomaly of the present situation could hardly be greater if that had actually happened. We have here in fact what looks like a question of good faith. It was open to the Government to introduce reforms without formally consulting public opinion at all—not by any means a doubtful procedure in a country where all that exists of organised political ambition long ago shouted itself hoarse. In the alternative it was open to the Government to consult public opinion without first preparing tentative proposals, leaving the people consulted to originate their own particular schemes of reform, on the understanding that the Government, after listening to everybody, would be free either to select or to formulate for itself whatever measures might seem best suited to the circumstances of the country. What was not open to Government was to put forward for discussion a group of specific and fully defined measures bearing the appearance of approximate finality and then when discussion thereon had exhausted itself to come out with another group of measures not fairly evolved either from the first group or from the opinions on the first group.

The Secretary of State in his despatch glides with a light grace over this gulf of differences between Lord Minto's scheme and his own scheme. He writes: "It is a sincere satisfaction to me to find myself able to accept the substantial part of Your Excellency's scheme, with such modifications as would naturally occur to different minds in handling problems of remarkable difficulty in themselves and reasonably open to wide variety of solution." But the nicely balanced word-play of Parliamentary strategics will not avail here. For an illustration of the real position we may be allowed to imagine that the Viceroy of Ireland has been instructed to invite public opinion in Ireland upon a carefully adjusted measure of Home Rule which expressly safeguards in the completest way the special interests of Ulster as against the rest of Ireland; and thereafter, when all opinions have been ingathered, out comes a measure of Home Rule which throws the interests of Ulster to the dogs, with the remark that "the substantial part" of the first measure has been "accepted with such modifications as would naturally occur to different minds." This particular parallel indeed runs strangely close. If India resembles Ireland politically, as some say, it certainly resembles it in this—that it has its "Ulster." Herein, in fact, lies the sum and substance of the whole matter. By the new reforms, as now put forward, the Indian "Ulster," contrary to repeated friendly assurances of the most emphatic kind, is unexpectedly placed in a position of serious political disadvantage. In our last issue we published extracts from a forceful though temperate leading article on this subject in the Punjab "Observer" which is one of the leading exponents of thoughtful Mahomedan opinion in India. Those who have carefully read that article will have some idea of the state of perturbation into which the Indian "Ulster" has now been thrown.

THE HEJAZ RAILWAY.

THE "ENGLISHMAN":—The entire Islamic world has shown the keenest interest in the construction of the Hejaz Railway, the inception of which is due to the initiation of the present Sultan of Turkey. The enthusiasm created by its first announcement brought in subscription from the faithful in all part of the Islamic world. India, as our readers are aware, has contributed liberally towards the funds needed for this remarkable undertaking—for remarkable it is in many respects. Its principal object is to provide a means for faithful Moslems to perform their pilgrimage to the holy places of Mecca and Medina with a greater degree of comfort than formerly. In India we have had graphic descriptions of the terrors and trials attendant upon the journey of pilgrimage undertaken by the faithful from this country; but few can form an adequate idea of what this journey is like who have not been over the route. To those interested in the subject, we commend a perusal of Lieutenant-Colonel F. R. Maunsell's informing article in the current number of the "Geographical Journal," in which he describes the whole length of this line (1,097 miles), illustrating it with many half-tone pictures and a sketch map.

Colonel Maunsell thinks that, geographically, the line provides a means of travel in a country with a fascination of scenery quite peculiar to itself, and unlike any other part of the world. "Instead of traversing populous countries and great cities," says the author, "it seems to delight in passing through immense solitudes—through a country peopled mainly by the spirits of the Arabian Nights, where little surprise would be occasioned in finding a roc's egg in some inhospitable rocky valley, or in seeing a genie floating in a stream of thin vapour out of a magic bottle." If the scenery made such an impression on a man of such a practical turn of mind how would it affect the writer of fiction, or the man with an imagination? We, of the present day can, after this, account for the phenomenal development of the supernatural idea in the mind of the ancient dweller in this romantic land. Environment exercises such a powerful influence over the human mind, that one is hardly surprised to find the ancient, inhabitants in the neighbourhood of a Batn-el-Ghrul, or the Hollow of the Genie, conjuring up spectres of the genie order. An interesting feature about this line is that it follows very closely the old caravan route. After passing through the rich district of Hauran, which owes its richness to its volcanic origin, the line enter the ravine of the Yarmuk, (the ancient Hieroymax) in its descent to the Jordan. Here several engineering difficulties have been overcome. The line crosses the Jordan Valley south of Lake Tiberias, which is 800 feet below the level of the Mediterranean Sea. Then through the Land of Bashan, and plunges into Arabia Petræa, passing the mountains of Moab, and approaches Maan, where stands the principal railway station on the line. In this neighbourhood the ground is thickly strewn with Obsidian, a black natural glass of volcanic origin. For countless ages, long before the present pilgrimages, this was the route by which the gold, frankincense, and Arabian products found their way into Syria; but the Suez Canal and steamer transport by the Red Sea have abolished all trade prospects, and only the pilgrims remain.

On leaving Maan, says Colonel Maunsell, "all hope of dividend is left behind, and the line enters a spirit world without towns or even inhabitants." The old pilgrim route was always strewn with dead and dying camels as the caravan toiled along. "Some 50 miles south of Maan comes the most remarkable change in the landscape, and the veritable gate of Arabia and the home of the genie is at last reached. The line arrives quite suddenly at the edge of the curious escarpment known as the Batn-el-Ghrul, or the Hollow of the Genie," from the top of which is obtained a wonderful extent of view which unfolds itself to the south, the escarpment glowing throughout in the most brilliant and striking colours. "In this clear, dry air," says Colonel Maunsell, "every feature is visible." The whole region, however, is waterless, and vegetation is only found at isolated Oases the first important one occurring at Tebak, (430 miles from Damascus), "where the Italian engineer in charge has managed to grow most kinds of European vegetables, but none of the inhabitants seemed inclined to follow his example." Colonel Maunsell concludes: "It is difficult to think of this railway becoming a great highway or developing any great trade with Central Arabia, as the section from Maan to Medina traverses an unproductive country without possibility of development, and the interior of Arabia has no surplus products to dispose of." However, it is for the faithful that the line has been built, and as such it will fulfil its purpose.

PROVINCIAL COUNSELS OF NOTABLES.

THE "CIVIL AND MILITARY GAZETTE":—Lord Morley agrees with the Viceroy "that the question of a Council of Notables for British India only should not be entertained." As said in our last article on this particular branch of the question, the idea of a mixed Imperal Advisory Council has been dropped in favour of a Council composed of Ruling Chiefs only. No room then remained for the creation of another Imperial Advisory Council of lower grade, so the Indian Government proposes only Provincial Councils of Notables, to be "constituted in those provinces in which the Head of the Government is of opinion that they would be of service." Lord Morley, however, doubts "whether the creation of Provincial Advisory Councils is likely to prove an experiment of any marked actual value." As with the Imperial "Council of Chiefs," so with Provincial "Council of Notables," the idea of bodies created without legislation, whose members are appointed by the sole will of the Crown, without any defined powers, status, mandate or programme—such an idea must be foreign to minds accustomed to British methods. Broad-minded as Lord Morley is, such proposals cannot but be repugnant to him.

Nevertheless the Government of India is right in believing "that such Councils, if wisely directed, might become of marked value in some Provinces. They would provide a means of obtaining advice both on proposals for legislation and on administrative questions, and of conveying information as to the intentions and motives of Government; and further they would be a visible sign of the desire of the Government to take the best minds in the province into their confidence." Lord Morley expects conflict between these Councils (even though kept small, as the Government of India propose) and the Provincial Legislative Councils; "large or small, such rivalry would be almost certain to spring up, and from the first the new species of Council would be suspected as designed to be a check upon the old." Not so, if their composition and their functions remain entirely distinct.

To serve the purpose of the Government of India in the Provincial Councils should, as we said a year ago on the draft scheme, "consist of the territorial magnates—Nawabs, Rajas, Sirdars, Jagirdars, and great landowners." These should be consulted on the measures to be proposed to the Legislative Councils; they should share the Government's initiative: thereafter discussion by the legislature. The suggestions of the Local Governments regarding these Councils of Notables, like the views quoted from other persons, seem to vary from small and select bodies of advisers to regular Parliaments of mixed classes. But, as we said on the draft measure, any attempt at fusion of classes will only result in repelling the class whose views are chiefly needed—the aristocracy and landed gentry. Free discussion in India, as the Government Despatch quotes from the Ruling Chiefs, is "only possible among equals." The views, we said, of the industrial and professional classes will be "more appropriately expressed in the Legislative Councils, upon the measures prepared by Government in consultation with the Imperial and Provincial Councils of Chiefs and Nobles, respectively.

We do not gather that Lord Morley disallows the Provincial Councils, though he disapproves them. We suppose, therefore, that it will remain for Local Governments gradually to create these Councils of Notables. The decision as to the number of members, says the Despatch, will rest with the Government of India, but the appointment of membership should be distinction of some kind, whether arising from intellectual capacity, personal influence, or representative position." The Supreme Government will be well advised to omit the first qualification. Of mere intellectual capacity there is enough and to spare. What is wanted is political sagacity and a statesmanlike sense of responsibility.

THE SOURCE OF VITAL ENERGY.

SLEEP, chief nourisher in life's feast.—"Macbeth."

An article by Hereward Carrington, of the American Society for Psychical Research, in the August issue of "The Annals of Psychical Science," contains some novel and most suggestive thoughts in contradiction of the popular idea that the human body derives energy from its fuel, like a steam engine.

"If the current theories of the causation of vital energy by food were correct it would only be necessary for us to retire first to the dining-room and then to the gymnasium, in order to regain our strength and energies.

We should ingest more food, and then oxidize it off, and the process of its internal combustion would add more energy to the system, and so on "ad infinitum."

A truly pretty theory, but unfortunately (for it) we all know, from actual practical experience, that we must, when weary, retire to bed, and not to the dining-room, in order to recuperate our energies; and there comes a time when we must seek rest and sleep, or die; and this no matter how much food we may have eaten or how industriously we may have exercised and breathed in order to oxidize it off.

As a matter of fact, we know that it is exceedingly unhygienic and unwholesome to eat at all when exhausted by the labours of the day; and that exercise at such a time is most doubtfully beneficial, and that no amount of deep breathing will succeed in indefinitely postponing the oncoming fatigue, exhaustion, and sleep.

These facts would seem to indicate clearly, therefore, that we must seek rest and sleep, and not food, we are tired and need energy. And this fact alone differentiates the human body from the steam engine, and characterises the one as human and the other as a mere machine.

Thus the great difference between them is that one is self-recuperative and human, and needs sleep in order to effect this; and the other is not self-recuperative and need no rest, so long as it works at all; and in spite of this obvious and all important difference. . . the scientific world has continued to ignore this question of sleep altogether, and to treat this matter of the renewal of vital force by food as a proved fact, instead of a mere theory, open to these very objections, and a most monstrous absurdity because of them.

THE PHENOMENA OF FASTING.

These are some of the facts of everyday experience facts which only needed observing in order to see their import and bearing. Now, there is another whole set of facts which seem to disprove the current theory of the causation of vital energy by food—the phenomena presented by fasting cases.

If we take away food from a man for a number of days he is certainly going to experience sensations and phenomena will present themselves hitherto unknown and undreamed of. The food being (supposedly) the source of the bodily energy, it is obvious that if we were to take away this food the energies would decrease and slowly wane until the patient collapsed from nervous prostrations. That is the generally held theory, and is what we read would happen were we to take away food from a man for a number of days. The source of the energies being withdrawn they themselves must necessarily wane. It would, at all events, be impossible for the patient to get "stronger" during this period of inanition; that would appear to be quite impossible.

And yet—in all diseased conditions—at any rate—this is precisely what happens! Contrary to our expectations and to what is generally taught in physiology, ever since the doctrine of the conservation of energy was adopted, it can be proved that this is precisely what occurs. The patient is frequently stronger at the end of a ten or twenty or thirty or forty days' fast, or even a longer period of time, than he was at its commencement!

This, I acknowledge, appears self-contradictory, and even absurd at first sight, but it is the truth nevertheless. I have seen patients so weak that they could not walk downstairs at the commencement of a fast, and at the end of a thirty-day fast they are so strong that they are walking five miles a day. And everyman, without exception who has had the opportunity to observe such cases has at once agreed with me in my contention that the vital energy of the body does not and cannot come from the daily food. His clinical experience in every case coincides with my own and corroborates the theory I have advanced as to the causation of vital energy.

Perhaps I should state this now in other that the reader may be better enabled to appreciate the argument and the facts upon which it rests.

THE BODY AN ELECTRIC TRANSFORMER.

I contend—and Dr. Rabagliati agrees with me in this—that the body does not nearly so much resemble a steam engine in its workings as it does the "electric motor"—at least so far as its energy is concerned. The sole and only function of food is, I believe to supply the wastes of the day—the tissues that have been broken down by exercise.

The food never supplies any heat or energy to the body under any circumstances. It receives its heat and energy in another way entirely. Physiologists have been misled by the superficial appearance of the facts and have drawn too hasty conclusions therefrom. The human body does not receive its heat or its energy from the food consumed. These come from rest and sleep alone.

During the hours of sleep the human body is put into a receptive attitude and its nervous mechanism is recharged by some all-prevading cosmic energy, in which we live and move and have our being. For this reason we awake in the morning refreshed and invigorated; and we can receive our strength and our energies in no other way whatever.

By sleep alone do we receive these energies; and it will be seen at once that this gives us a new theory of sleep. "It is that physiological condition of the organism in which the nervous system of the individual (in precisely the same manner as the electric storage battery) is being recharged from without . . ." This theory would enable us to explain sleep, then, which is certainly not possible on any theory held to day.

The theory I have advanced also enables us to explain the causation of animal "heat" in the body. The heat is not maintained by any process of food-combustion, but by the vital energy which animates it. A corpse will cool to the temperature of the surrounding atmosphere in a short time; and no matter how much food we may ingest, the body never rises above a certain temperature—which is always uniform when the body is in health.

The body frequently retains a subnormal temperature for years, and will only rise to normal when a patient fasts—he going without the supposed "source" of its heat, be it observed, for thirty or more days! All these and numerous other reasons convince me that we do not and cannot derive our bodily heat from the food eaten. It receives it in this way. Just as a wire is warmed by the passage along it of electric energy, so is the nervous mechanism and body warmed by the passage along it of vital energy. The heat is but another manifestation of the energy that animates the organism.

The body, in short, is an "energy transforming" machine, and not an "energy-creating machine." It receives its energy during the hour of sleep and rest, and gives forth that energy during the waking hours. It "transmits" energy merely. And this being so, it is apparemt that vital energy, or the power of life, is not derived from any process of food-combustion at all, but from another source altogether. It will also be seen that it lies outside the law of conservation. This will become more apparent as we proceed and as we follow this theory to its logical conclusion.

FASTING AND STARVATION.

Before proceeding further I must call attention to the radical distinction between "fasting" and "starving," as I conceive the two processes to be entirely different, though they are the same thing to the public mind. When this difference is understood much of what has preceded will become intelligible enough.

Say that a man, as the result of years of living contrary to Nature's laws, is more or less diseased—he is choked and blocked-up with mal-assimilated food material—effected material calling for elimination. Now this man enters upon a fast; he commences going without food. He drinks water, and that is all. His eleminating organs are kept constantly active, and continue to dispose of refuse material that had lodged within the system, with the result that he "cleans up" in a few days: his temperature and pulse go to normal, his tongue clears up, and his breath becomes sweet. Also his hunger returns—his first natural hunger since the fast began.

He now eats food and finds that he can retain it properly, and that he is cured. Together with natural hunger his "health" has returned. And more than that, his "energies" have returned also, for he finds himself stronger than he was before he began to fast. This is due to the fact that more energy can now manifest "through" his clean organism; it permits more to flow through it.

But that happens after the return of natural hunger? Do not the energies then decline? And if they do how can it be contended that energy is not derived from food? That is the question we must now consider.

First, as the question of starvation. The return of the natural hunger marks the point at which the other begins. Starvation and fasting are two entirely different things, and I have thus distinguished them in my book:

"Fasting" is a scientific method of ridding the system of diseased tissue and morbid matter, and is invariably accompanied by beneficial results. "Starving" is the deprivation of the tissues from the nutriment which they require, and is as invariably followed by disastrous consequence.

The whole secret is this. "Fasting" commences with the omission of the first meal and ends with the return of natural hunger; while "starvation" only begins with the return of natural hunger and terminates with death. Where one ends the other begins. Whereas the latter process wastes the healthy tissues, emaciates the body, and depletes the vitality, the former process merely expels corrupt matter and useless fatty tissue—thereby elevating the vitality, increasing the energy, and eventually restoring to the organism "that just balance we term Health."

As Dr. [illegible] truly and so pithily said: "Take away [illegible] sick man's stomach and you have begun—not to starve the sick man, but the disease." There is the whole science and philosophy of fasting in a nutshell.

It will thus be apparent that there is a radical distinction between fasting and starvation, and whereas energy is unquestionably gained by the patient in the first class of cases it is doubtless lost during starvation. Of course the whole point of my book is that fasting is beneficial, and that it is useless to try and feed a patient with the idea of "keeping up his strength" in time of sickness. It was found that such a proceeding only made the patient worse.

THE TRANSMISSION OF ENERGY.

The body is the transmitter or transformer of energy or life—this merely manifesting "through" the body. Life is a power separate, distinct "per se," capable of existing outside the body and independent of it. This life-force merely "uses" the body for its external expression or manifestation—being transmitted or focussed through the body just as light is transmitted through a glass prism.

A good analogy would be this. A burning glass receives the sun's rays and concentrates and focusses them at a point; and in a similar manner the body receives the cosmic energy and focusses and individualises it. And just as the burning glass would affect the rays, rendering them less intense and active, according to the condition of the glass, so does the condition of the body affect the amount and character of the life-force manifesting through it.

If the glass be cracked, or chipped, or broken, or blurred, or in other ways rendered impure and befogged, the sun's rays passing through it would be affected, and the power of the glass would be largely altered or nullified. And in the same way we can conceive that the condition of the body would affect and colour the character and amount of the life-force manifesting through it.

If the body were choked and blocked with an excess of mal-assimilated food material; if it were diseased, or if, on he other hand, it were depleted through starvation, life could not manifest through it so fully and so perfectly as it could through a body whose health was perfect. In short, the "condition of the body" would regulate the character and amount of the vital influx.

Now we can clearly see this in the human body. On the one hand, when the body is diseased and choked with foul material (as it is, generally speaking) it renders impossible the transmission through it of the life-force. It cannot find "expression."

And when, on the other hand, the tissues are shrunk and wasted by starvation, the life-force cannot manifest either, for the reason that the vehical for its transmission is not up to par, and is "diminished;" the receptivity and power of expression of the human machine is checked and lessened.

Only when the human machine is working" at its best," when the nutrition is properly managed, so that there is neither too much nor too little food material in the body for its maintenance and proper working, we get the best results and the highests expression of bodily and vital energy.

This enables us to see clearly why it is that we got stronger all the time we are fasting and weaker the moment we begin to starve, and this, on the theory of energy and its relation to the organism advanced just as readily as on the accepted view. Both of us can take the same set of facts and interpret them differently; and the choice would seem to be open to each to take which he prefers, were it not demonstrable that there are certain facts which are contradictory to the accepted views, and are only explicable on the theory propounded.

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THE LADIES' CORNER.

SACHETS OF QUILTED SATIN.

Headgear still continues to be the subject in Paris which is exciting the greatest interest and attention, writes our Paris lady correspondent. One of the new hats which have appeared on the modistic horizon and to which the modiste is devoting a great deal of flattering attention is entirely carried out in black with a narrow straight brim and an enormous dome-shaped crown. This latter in completely covered with raised eabuchons of jet set closely together, and suggesting a colony of barnacles clinging to the hard surface of a rock, while for additional decoration very little is required beyond a bunch of feather fantasies caught with a large jet rose or water lily. Jet is, in fact paramount just now, and can hardly be said to have a rival where millinery is concerned. Enormous plaques of jet reared straight up in front of the hats afford a support to clusters of feathers or wings, and are ringed round with tipy flounces of black velvet or satin, while jet buttons are seen everywhere in endless variety.

EPAULETTES OF THICK SILVER CORD.

One of the quaintest innovations in the realm of headgear, however, seems to have been specially reserved for the present moment. Not content with the cockade as an adornment to the fur or swansdown toque, carried out in the almost inevitable velvet or silver braid and galon, the choice of the modiste has fallen upon a decoration in exact imitation of a naval epaulette designed in thick silver cords. This is attached to the dome-shaped fur toque, where it slops gently downwards, and falls over the left side. In spite of its eccentricty, the piquant appearance it imparts to the model it adorns is bound to gain for it a large measure of popularity among those who are on the look out for something outside the beaten track. Another expedient which is adopted with great success is that of introducing a shower of loops of narrow brown silk ribbon velvet over the left side of the toque of brown feather trimming or dyed swansdown, and imprisoning among the loops some three or four velvet cherries tinted in exact imitation of their natural prototypes. As a matter of fact, nothing appears too bizarre to suite the taste of to-day, and some charming schemes of undoubted novelty are the result.

CREAM SILK PATTERNED WITH POSIES OF PINKS.

The favourite hat of the moment is, however, unquestionably the Empire "lampshade." This quaint model is taken direct from the old prints of the period, of which many of the fashionable modistes possess a large and often a valuable supply, and is almost as enveloping as its prototype of the dawn of the nineteenth century, and as well calculated to completely eclipse the wearer. In some cases it is carried out in shirred taffetas, the daintiest of designs being chosen to imitate the old-fashioned silks, such as a tiny posy of pinks and gillyflowers on a cream ground, or crimson moss rosebuds showered over pale pea-green silk. Ottoman silk is, however, likewise employed to a great extent in this connection, and all manner of soft tones in the shades which were formerly termed pastel are used, while marabout is likewise pressed into service with an effect which can only be described as bizarre. Many of the large hats of the moment are trimmed with fur, a sable skin being laid lightly round the crown, while beneath all these huge models the hair is invisible. Veils accompany one and all, a light, clear mesh with a small spot being most often chosen in this connection, and draped loosely round the brim, hanging away from the face all round, and gathered up at the back very carefully, so as to entirely obviate the "drawn back" appearance which was "de rigueur" some while ago.

TORTOISESHELL THREADED WITH VELVET RIBBON.

Where hair ornaments are concerned the novelies in this respect which have been evolved of late seem to flow in an unending stream into the showrooms of the coiffeurs, and offer a constant temptation to the woman to whom these little details of the toilette specially appeal. Tortoiseshell is becoming very popular, a single huge, semi-precious stone being often embedded in the centre of a wonderfully carved tortoiseshell comb, while another expedient is represented by coronal of tortoiseshell intended to fit all round the head, and consisting of a wide band with openings cut in the shell, surmounted by tiny spikes. Through this band is threaded a soft velvet ribbon, rimmed with pearls or showered with tiny mock gems, while single ornaments are besides worn in the hair well to the front, and a rose of gauze edged with diamond dewdrops is not infrequently affixed above the left ear.

GOWNS OF FLESH-PINK SATIN CHARMEUSE.

Pink has once again come regally into its kingdom, where the debutante and the young married woman are concerned. It has, however, very little in common with the deep "rose-lozenge" pink that, in the days of the second Empire, delighted the heart of the girl in her teens, while it is even far from imitating the pretty wild rose and la France pinks which ruled supreme a season or so ago. As a matter of fact, the palest flesh tint is chosen nowadays, and some beautiful ball gowns designed in this tone are looked upon as being first in favour. Very soft and brilliant satin is employed for the gown, which is fashioned in the form of a tight, plain-fitting fourreau, with a slightly square back where it sweeps the floor. Over the bust and shoulders occurs a band of embroidery on net, in sur ton, the work being carried out in bright silks, and forming a tiny bolero-like top, while just about an inch deep between the straps is introduced a dainty guimpe of fine black shaded net, which is repeated again at the back. The short sleeve, hanging loose and shapeless nearly to the elbow, is of the same black net, set in close horizontal lines, the touch of contrast relieving the gown at once from insipidity, and giving full value to the delicate tone and luminosity of the material.

NOVEL SCHEMES IN SCENT SACHETS.

The proper value of the sachet is so all-important a matter where fashion is concerned nowadays that an expedient used by the modern elegante is hardly out of place in this article. The latest idea is to scent the hanging cupboard instead of the gowns themselves, so as to impart the subtle fragrance which so often clings to a gown when a bunch of fresh roses or violets has only just been removed from the front of the corsage. The expedient adopted is that of evolving triangular-shaped sachets to fit under the curved wood of the hanger, just where the iron hook occurs. A knot of ribbon fastens the sachet to the hanger; one ribbon on each side and one at the bottom keep it fixed in position. All Frenchwomen line their armoires with cretonne or silk—a method which has little favour on the home side of the Channel—and for this reason the sachet is invariably carried out to match, or designed in some bright, fresh-looking material to form a charming contrast. From time to time it is emptied and filled with fresh powder, and in this manner each gown has its own sachet, and the cupboard is as sweet and fragrant as a bower of flowers.

FRAGRANT QUILTS FOR THE CABINET DE TOILETTE.

As a matter of fact, Frenchwomen use a great many sachets, and devote as large a measure of attention to their sachet powders as our grandmothers did when they pounded their orris root and mixed their oil of cloves in the seclusion of their still-room. In their beautifly kept armoires, all the linen reposes in sachets of uniform colour and perfect workmanship. A novelty in the case of these is a large piece of quilting, the same on both sides, in pink silk or in a Louis XVI. design according to the decoration of madame's cabinet de toilette. This is not jointed up in any way, garments such as nightdresses being laid on one half of this quilt, while the other half is folded down upon the pile, much like a blotter on a writing table. For under bodices, a smaller piece is required, for chemises a wider, and for mouchoirs one or two square ones are necessary. This quilted sachet has besides a tiny ribbon to match, tied in the centre of each machine-stitched square, and thrust right through the thickness of the material, as an upholsterer stitches a button through a mattress at regular intervals.

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The remarkable public appreciation of the important letters appearing in this announcement week by week, is due to the *absolute reliability* of the experiences narrated. The very people we all know and feel we can trust, in whose word we have implicit confidence, those people, the *Doctors, Nurses, Clergymen*, come forward and emphatically assure us of the exceptional efficacy of Phosferine. Recently it was the Matron of an Ipswich Infirmary, then followed the striking testimony of Dr. Butler, and now in to-day's letter the Vicar of a large parish recognises the innumerable benefits which unfailingly result from a course of Phosferine. This last correspondent, the Rev. W. Thwaites, says that he found Phosferine to be of the greatest value in remedying and preventing Sciatica, and also particularly serviceable in dispelling nervous and muscular fatigue, and strengthening the system generally. Such frequent assurances from Clerical and Medical sources, of the energising properties of Phosferine, not only guarantee its remedial effects, but also enable readers who select the famous nerve tonic, to anticipate certain recovery and avoid suffering, loss of time, and worry of uncertain results.

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SPORTING NEWS.

RACING.

Third Extra Meeting.

FIRST APPEARANCE OF NEW ARABS.

AFTER A fortnight's interval the Bombay racing season was continued at Mahaluxmi on Saturday, the occasion being the Third Extra. We had an opportunity of seeing some of the newly-landed Arabs in the New Comers' Plate and the best of them proved to be Field Marshal though Sheriff, a midget, won gamely coming late. The Desert Plate was also divided, thus making up for the failure of the pony race to fill and giving us seven races.

Hill returned from Calcutta, but after being left on the hot favourite Coquette and having to dismount he also disappointed with Salanic. Evans continued in winning vein after scooping the poo in Madras. Two favourites only got home and the public again got the worst of exchanges.

Details:—

THE FIRST NEW COMERS' PLATE.—half mile.

Mr. Newton's Sheriff, 7st. 2lbs, (carried 7st. 3lbs)Mujeed 1
Mr. Syed Muhamed's Mundoor, 8st. 3lbs...Heeroo 2
Mr. Newton's Murmurees, 8st. 3lbs.....Yussuff 3
Mr. Noormahomed Begmuhomed's Zamorin, 9st. 11b.....Evans 4

ALSO RAN :—Ebrahim Pasha, 9st. 11b ; Ebrahim 8st. 12lbs ; Zamra, 8st. 7lbs ; Hasam, 8st. 9lbs ; Partner, 8st. 3lbs ; First Class, 8st. ; Aferam, 7st. 11lbs ; Harib 7st. 2lbs ; and Kazalan, 6st. 2lbs.

BETTING :—2 to 1 against Zamorin, 3 to 1 Murmurees, 6 to 1 First Class, 7 to 1 Mundoor, 8 to 1 Sheriff and 10 to 1 and 15 to 1 others.

THE RACE :—Murmurees, got off with a lead and followed by Zamorin. Harib and Sheriff raced to the bend where Harib went wide. Here Mundoor began to come and up the straight a strong struggle ensued between Murmurees, Sheriff and Mundoor. in which the second-named won by a head. A head also between the second and third. Time—56 3/5 seconds.

Winner trained by Fahad bin Saif.

A MAIDEN PLATE.—5 furlongs.

Mr. Nasralla Andria's Woolwinder, 8st 12lbs Evans 1
Mr. A. Rehman's Selection, 6st 3lbs.....Heero 2
Mr. Abdoola Mistry's Nasralla, 8st.....Etul 3
Mr. Abdul Rehaman Zaid's Hasty Jack, 8st 12lb Hazza 4

ALSO RAN :—Virtuous Bay 8 st. 12 lbs.; Hobijan 8st 12lbs ; Tamim 8st 3lbs ; Lord Kitchener 8st.; Collector 8st. ; Nagashi 8st. and Car 8st. 11b.

BETTING :—5 to 2 against Selection, 3 to 1 Lord Kitchener, 4 to 1 Nagashi, 5 to 1 Woolwinder, Tamim and Hobijan and 10 to 1 the rest.

THE RACE :—Woolwinder led out followed by Tamim, Lord Kitchener and Selection and at the three furlongs Lord Kitchener got into second place. At the bend the favourite began to go up to the leader but Evans had the race well in hand and won easily by 1 3-4 lengths. Nasralla coming late was placed third a length off. Time—1 min. 9 3-5 secs.

Winner trained by Fahad bin Saif.

THE FIRST DESERT PLATE.—6 furlongs.

Mr. P. H. Burn's Mumbra, 9st 6lbs.....Evans 1
Mr. Ali bin Talib's Lookman 9st 3lbs C B Mahomed 2
Mr. C. M. Zuvari's Darby, 8st 9lbs...Oomerkhan 3
Mr D Runchordass' Meerjan. 8st 6lbs.....Fisher 4

ALSO RAN.—Antica 8st 8lbs; Good Chance 8st 3lbs; Hishan 7st 12lbs ; Caravan 7st 6lbs ; and Barrak 7st 2lbs.

BETTING.—2 to 1 against Mumbra, 3 to 1 Meerjan, 4 to 1 Lookman and Darby, 6 to 1 Hishan and longer odds the others.

THE RACE.—Darby was the earliest out of the gate and led Barrak, Hishan and Good Chance to the three furlongs where the order was Barrak, Good Chance, Lookman and Darby. At the bend Darby was again leading the field, but at the distance Lookman drew level to him and the latter looked going strong, when half way up the straight Mumbra came on the outside and in a good finish Evans secured the verdict by a head. 3/4 length between Lookman and Darby. Time—1min. 23 4-5 secs.

Winner trained by T. Kendall.

THE NEW YEAR PLATE— 5 furlongs.

Mr. S. A. Wahed's Sir Galahad 7st. 13lbs. Mujeed 1
Mr. Dawson's Rosewater 8st. C. B. Mahomed..... 2

ALSO RAN.—Coquette 9st. 10lbs. (left).

BETTING.—5 to 2 on Coquette ; 3 to 1 against Rosewater and 7 to 2 Sir Galahad.

THE RACE.—Coquette refused to start and was left at the post. Sir Galahad jumped off with a two lengths' lead and was never disturbed. Won by 2 1/2 lengths. Time – 1min. 3 2-5secs.

Winner trained by Succaram.

THE SECOND NEW COMERS' PLATE.—Half mile.

Mr. Mufak's Field Marshal 8st.....Heeroo 1
Mr. Ali bin Talib's Confederacy 9st 11b .....C B Mahomed 2
Mr A M Shamlan's Second Class 9st 11b...Native 3
Mr Kassim Jurgi's Malta 8st 9lbs .....Native 4

ALSO RAN.—Hyacinth 8st 12lbs; Thuorl 8st 9lbs ; Cocksure, 8st 9lbs ; Chechan 8st 3lbs : Melodrama 8st 3lbs ; Beg 8st ; Durban 7st 11lbs. (carried 8st 6lbs) : Radiff 7st 11lbs ; Muslim 7st 11lbs ; Young Achilles 7st 11lbs. (carried 8st 2lbs) ; and Duxion 6st 13lbs.

BETTING.—6 to 4 against Field Marshal ; 4 to 1 Chechan ; 7 to 1 Durban ; 8 to 1 Cocksure ; any price the others.

THE RACE.—Field Marshal got away with a lead followed by Second Class, Confederacy and Cocksure with the rest in a bunch behind. Chechan and Young Achilles went wide, but there was nothing in it but the favourite who won comfortably by 2 1/2 lengths. A struggle for second honours resulted in Confederacy snatching them from Second Class by a head. Time—56 1/5secs.

Winner trained by Fahad bin Saif.

THE SECOND DESERT PLATE.—6 furlongs.

Mr. A. S. Oomer's Rajput, 8st 7lbs ... Oomerkhan 1
Mr. Dara Cowasjee's Gafal, 8st 2lbs .....Etul 2
Mr. Rama Govindjee's Aden, 6st 11lbs.....Kanai 3
Mr. R. A. Willis' M.V.O., 7st 13lbs.....Mujeed 4

ALSO RAN :—Salanic 9st. 12lbs.; Grey Rose 8st. 10st. ; Hamayoon 7st. 12lbs. ; Malik Jaman 7st. 11lbs. (carried 7st. 12lbs.); Murzook, 7st. 7lbs. (carried 7st. 9lbs.)

BETTING :—Evens Salanic ; 4 to 1 Mursook; 5 to 1 Rajput ; 6 to 1 Grey Rose; 10 to 1 and 20 to 1 others.

THE RACE :—M. V. O. led out followed by Salanic and Grey Rose and a furlong further Salanic was at the head of the field with M.V.O. and Malik Jaman lying next. At the bend the favourite was done and Rajput on the outside drew to the front. Up the straight Gafal strongly challenged the leader, but could not beat Rajput who won by one length. One and half lengths between second and third. Time—1min 22 1-5secs.

Winner trained by Succaram.

THE SELLING PLATE. - 1 mile.

Mr. Syed Naji's Sahoon 7st. 13lbs. .....Native 1
Mr. Ali Bin Talib's Santra 7st. 5lbs. ....Mujeed 2
Major Predeaux's Nagashi 7st. 7lbs. .....Yussuff 3
Mr. G. K's Moonim 9st. 10lbs ...C. B. Muhomed 4

ALSO RAN :—Osborne 8st. 11lbs, Rubdan 8st. 7lbs., Brigadier-General 8st. 6lbs., Zargaum 8st. 2lbs. and Fadil 7st. 12lbs.

BETTING.—2 to 1 against Moonim ; 5 to 2 Osborne; 3 to 1 Rubdan; 6 to 1 Santra and 10 to 1 the others.

THE RACE.—Sahoon led out followed by Osborne, Santra, Rubdan and Moonim and at the five furlongs Santra was second. At the three furlongs Santra was in the lead with Osborne and Moonim lying next. At the bend Nagashi came into third place. Up the straight Sahoon again assumed the lead and won by 1½ lengths. 1 length between second and third. Time—1 min. 55-2-5 secs.

Winner trained by Syed Rashid. No bid for the winner.

THE TOLLYGUNJE RACES.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, JANUARY 2.

The following are the results of the Tollygunje Races to-day :—

THE MILITARY STEEPLECHASE.

Idle ... 1
Trilby ... 2
Jasper ... 3

THE AVENUE PLATE.

Lady Teazle ... 1
Downland ... 2
Blix ... 3
Wolferton ... 4

THE PONY STEEPLECHASE.

Spec ... 1
Solace ... 2
Killarney ... 3
Lady Knight ... 4

THE HUNTERS' STEEPLECHASE.

Spinnet ... 1
Lord Harry ... 2
Queen of Hearts ... 3
Moachin ... 4

BILLIARDS.

Weiss has his Revenge.

A return match was played on Saturday night between Messrs. Weiss and Young, the latter receiving 600 in 1,000. On the last occasion these two met at the points in Byculla ; Young won narrowly, but this time the result was reversed. Though only actually going into three figures twice, the professional scored very consistently whereas Young was not in as good form. It is a noticeable fact that Mr. Weiss's hazards and top table play go in the form of a man, and he played this position with no little success, eventually winning comfortably.

The winner's best breaks were :—38, 46, 116, 68, 87, 24, 57, 109, 64, 52, 30 and 69 unfinished. Young's 14, 17, 23, 25, 15, 18, 19, 12 and 13.

CRICKET AT JHALRAPATAN.

IN the Cricket Match played at Jhalrapatan on the 27th and 28th December between His Highness's Eleven and the Officials and School combined, His Highness's won by one innings and 63 runs.

The Officials gained the toss and went in first, but made a very poor score. They fared splendidly when they took the field and knocked 3 wickets down in quick succession. His Highness and Sheonath Singh commenced playing cautiously on the defensive, but after they had been set, they indulged in free hits. Ball after ball was sent flying over to the boundaries till the approach of dusk induced His Highness to close the innings. On the second day the officials could not push up their total scoring beyond 88 and thus the Match ended in their defeat. The following are the scores and bowling analyses:—

OFFICIALS AND SCHOOL COMBINED.

First Innings.

Jai Gopal, c S N Singh, b Babu Ram ...	0
Bankey Behari Lal, b Babu Ram ...	1
Ram Swarup, b Babu Ram	9
Rup Singh, b S N Singh	8
Bohra Govind Lal, c Yaqub Khan, b S N Singh	10
Purshotam Lal, b Babu Ram	0
Abdul Ghafur, b S N Singh	4
Ganga Dhar, c S N Singh, b S N Singh...	0
Luxmi Dutt, b S N Singh	3
Thakur Chatarbhuj Singh, b Babu Ram...	0
Maharaja Balbhadra Singh, not out ...	0
Extras...	4
Total	30

Second Innings.

Jai Gopal, b Yaqub Khan	6
Bankey Behari Lal, c Babu Ram, b Yaqub	16
Ram Swarup, b Bhoorji	0
Rup Singh, c Bhoorji, b Bhoorji... ...	0
Bohra Govind Lal, c His Highness, b Bhhorji	1
Purshotam Lal, c Mohammad Khan, b Bhoorji...	3
Abdul Ghafur, run out	2
Ganga Dhar, not out	2
Luxmi Dutt, c Onkar Lal, b Bhoorji ...	14
Thakur Chatarbhuj Singh, b w b Bhoorji	0
Maharaja Balbhadra Singh, b Yaqub Khan	7
Extras...	7
Total	58

BOWLING ANALYSIS.

	W.	B.	R.	W.	O.	M.
Babu Ram.....	Nil	Nil	9	5	10	3
Shivanath Singh	Nil	1	21	5	9	Nil

Second Innings.

Yaqub Khan.....	Nil	Nil	31	3	12	2
Bhoorji Patel.....	Nil	Nil	27	6	12	1

HIS HIGHNESS'S.

First Innings.

Avadh Behari Lal, b Bankey Behari Lal.	2
Yaqub Khan, c and b Bankey Behari Lal	4
His Highness, not out	66
Bhoorji Patel, run out	2
Shivanath Singh, not out	68
Thakur Umrao Singh ... ... }	
Shyam Shankar ... ... }	
Babu Ram ... ... }	Did not bat.
Abdul Ghafur ... ... }	
Onkar Lal ... ... }	
Mohammad Khan ... ... }	
Extras	14
Total	351

BOWLING ANALYSIS.

	W.	B.	R.	W.	O.	M.
Chaturbhuj Singh.....	2	nil	48	nil	14	3
Bankey Behari Lal	2	nil	55	2	8	nil
Ram Swarup	2	nil	41	nil	6	nil
Maharaja Balbhadra Singh	nil	nil	7	nil	1	nil

SOME time ago it was announced that the German Crown Prince had obtained a provisional patent for sleeve links. Two houses in the Grand Duchy of Baden have lodged a "caveat" against the issue of the patent on the ground that for a long period they have been manufacturing links of precisely the same nature, without any Government protection, not thinking their design was worthy of a patent.

BOMBAY HUNT.

THE Cross Roads, Melon Ground, was the venue of the Bombay Foxhounds yesterday morning. It rarely happens that good sport does not result from this favourite meet, and the gathering was accordingly a large one, when one takes into consideration the extra morning's hunting we have recently had, and the consequently increased work which our horses have been called upon to perform. The assemblage numbered over fifty, in spite of the holidays, which not a few regular followers of the chase are spending away from Bombay. The atmosphere was dry, and possibly just a little warmer than during the last eight or ten days, but it is always most difficult to accurately foretell the sport likely to be seen from simply the climatic conditions. Often does one hear it said that a poor morning's gallop may be expected, and yet hounds will with the elements apparently all against them run in first class fashion. A wait longer than is usual was necessary at the Meet owing to the exceptionally dark morning daylight taking what seemed a considerable time to become strong enough to admit of riding satisfactorily across country. As soon as possible however a move was made along the well known cart track in the direction of the White House, and the hounds were put into the brushwood which lies about midway between the White House and Sahar Hill. They soon told us that a jackal was there, and somewhat unexpectedly they got away on his line on the far side of the covert. At first we feared that the jackal had set his mark for the railway, across which the country is absolutely useless for the purpose of riding to hounds, but fortunately before the pack had gone more than about a couple of hundred yards, the hounds took a sharp turn to the right and ran up the hill into the middle of Bomanwadi Village. A slight check occurred here doubtless owing to the native population of the village rushing out of their houses to see the fun as soon as they heard the hounds coming. The delay however was only momentary, and we sink down the far side of the hill and gallop across the finely banked Bomanwadi Valley. Leaving the Tulsi Water Pipe behind us we come to a well known stoney nullah, to cross which it is very advisable to check the speed of one's mount, as on more than one occasion a good hunter has been seriously lamed by being allowed to gallop helter-skelter down and up this deep dried up water course the bed of which is covered with particularly sharp stones. Scrambling through a gap in a wall which runs along the other side of this nullah we continue the hunt over some of our choicest riding country. Long stretches of firm grass fields fenced with stout cactus hedges and wide areas of paddy fields enclosed with stiff banks, just as pleasant a tract of country to hunt over as anybody could wish for. After some time we arrive at the Backwater at no great distance from the stone bridge at the bottom of the Andheri Road. The hounds run straight across the stream at a ford we frequently make use of and rush into a very thickly wooded and walled in enclosure on the far side. It is a very difficult thing to ride a horse through this enclosure, and a still more difficult if not dangerous proceeding to attempt to jump the wall on the other side of the wood, owing to a deep and ugly looking nullah which wends its way all along what would be the landing side of the wall. Some riders therefore crossed the water by the stone bridge and followed round the enclosure by the main road, whilst others kept to the fields on the right hand side. We joined forces as it were on the Kurla Vehar Road, and crossing this we continue the hunt into the Pawai Valley. When nearing the foot of the immense range of hills, which enclose the south side of the great Horseshoe Valley, the jackal was as near as possible caught, but by taking a very artful sharp turn through some thick brushwood and running for a short distance along the inside of a nullah, he was able for the time being to shake off his pursuers, as the hounds in their eagerness had over-run the scent. They soon however discovered their slight mistake and proceeded to follow the line the jackal had taken dead straight up the veritable mountain in front of us. This is indeed a cruel hill to make a good horse climb, and many riders hesitated before attempting to do so, but the hounds were to be seen running strong all along the summit of the range of hills in the direction of Powai. A certain number of people who endeavour to be "there" under any circumstances accordingly climbed the hill the steepness of which was such that some, having proper regard for their horses, dismounted and led their animals up. When reaching the top, albeit with plenty of bellows to mend, they followed the hounds along the summit of the very lengthy range of hills until reaching the dense jungle on the Powai heights. The view to be obtained from this range of hills was certainly superb, with the glistening lakes of Powai and Vehar shining beneath us like silver in the early morning sunlight. The hounds eventually went down one of the steepest sides of the range overlooking Powai Lake, the hill in this vicinity being so steep and slippery that it is practically impossible to ride a horse either up or down it. When the hounds had got about half way down the hill, experience told us from the particular baying of the pack, that the jackal had gone to ground amongst some rocks from which it was impossible for the hounds to dislodge him. So ended what was a grand morning's gallop, except perhaps for the necessity of having to undertake what must closely approach the pastime of mountaineering in negociating the severe range of hills at the end of the run.

Hounds next meet on Tuesday the 5th instant at Jackal Hill, and those people who may come out by the early morning train from Bombay should be careful to send their horses to Parla Station, not to Santa Cruz.

JACKAL.

THE oldest applicant at Wood Green for an old-age pension is Mrs. Clark, who is in her one hundred and fourth year. The Pensions Committee allowed the claim.

THE Maidstone Guardians on the 10th instant resolved to call the attention of the Chancellor of the Exchequer to the fact that it is estimated that a further eight to ten thousand acres of hops would be "grubbed" in Kent during the present winter, which would throw out of work many more agricultural labourers.

A CAR of English make at the Paris automobile salon has been labelled, "Sold to Mme. Fallieres." There was quite a hubbub round the vehicle, half the crowd cheering the Entente Cordiale, while the other half protested hotly that the wife of the President of the Republic owed it to the country not to buy a car of foreign make at all. Peace was restored on the discovery that Mme. Fallieres' husband was no relation to the President of the Republic.

YACHT CLUB RACES.

A good start is often half the race and we hope that the good start made for 1909 with the yacht racing will prove no exception.

There was very little wind just after lunch time and it really did not look as if there was much chance of improvement. Long courses happened to be the order of the day but both in "A" and "B" classes they were two-round courses and could be shortened if necessary. "C" class were down for a long straight away course and with such doubtful wind prospects it was thought better to alter the route so as to bring the small boats round the schooner a couple of times, in case of accidents.

All four of "A" class came up to the line. Melody was too soon and had to come round in a hurry, letting Sapphire away with the lead. It was slow work running down to South Karanja and Eileen soon went to the front, Sapphire leaving Melody and Turquoise dropping astern. It was a best up to Sun Rock still in a light wind, but there were signs of improvement as the mark was neared. Running back to South Karanja the wind began to pipe up shifting more northward and by the time they luffed round the mark it was blowing quite fresh. Turquoise began to get moving and soon got past Melody, while Eileen and Sapphire both came to the conclusion that they had too many kites flying and shortened sail. Eileen was the worst sufferer and could only just manage to keep ahead of Sapphire being only a couple of minutes ahead at the schooner in spite of having just been up to have corks put in the holes in her bottom as we understand. There was a fine slashing breeze for the reach to Tucker Beacon and back and all were going like steamers, Melody hanging on to everything in gallant style and fairly staggering along. Eileen was clean out of it though driven along for all she was worth and only just managed to hold her two minutes' lead of Sapphire to the finish. The signal from the observatory gave the wind as moderate, this being, we understand, calculated on the total wind movement during a given period, though we entirely fail to understand how in a case like this, it can have any bearing on the matter. Anyhow although the greater part of the race was sailed in a good fresh breeze, according to the arrangements made, the moderate wind handicap was applied with most satisfactory results for Turquoise, she winning easily. We cannot help thinking that the result was very hard on Sapphire as she sailed a fine race and deserved to win.

"B" Class had also a full muster and all five went off to a straggling start, of which Pixie had as usual the best. Pixie sailed steadily away from the rest and worked out a long lead before the breeze came. Peewit should have done better on the reach and run but seemed to be steering a most erratic course. Erin suffered from the light wind at first but went in great style when the breeze freshened. Mannikin sailed very well all through being driven along in reckless style under full canvas, making a wash like a Channel steamer, and winning a well deserved race by a narrow margin. The performance of Trixie left much to be desired ; she seems now to be the worst of the class instead of the best as at one time.

Eight of "C" class went off at 3-40. Lapwing had the weather berth and a long lead, Jean being next away. Running down to the mark buoy, Curlew and Sitara kept well to leeward getting blanketed by steamers and dropped behind. Lapwing steadily increased her lead and was first to round with Maud next, Valkyrie shied heavily at the buoy and then butted it a bit with her tail digging out for home on completion of the manœuvre. Lapwing, Maud, Coralie and Jean went on the port tack while the others came about at once and stood over Bombayward. Lapwing went away from Maud while Jean hung on well to the latter, both these two sailing closer than the leader but not nearly so fast. Half way in the wind piped up and shifted to the northward. This gave Maud and Sitara a pull and by Middle Ground, Lapwing was only just able to cross Maud. Tomtit had held on right up towards Sunk Rock and was coming up fast with the tide, being close up though badly served by the change of wind. Lapwing was out for business and soon shook herself clear of Maud and made over a minute on her between Middle Ground and the schooner. Tomtit was also closing on Maud and was close on her heels at the turn. Sitara was next and then Curlew. Coralie was just getting to work and was close to Curlew with Jean plugging along steadily close behind. There were two rounds of the small course to be negotiated in a fine slashing breeze and Lapwing simply wiped the floor with the rest, racing away from them almost as if they were anchored and getting the gun and a class prize in a canter. Curlew apparently fouled Middle Ground buoy first time round and gave up. Coralie sailed with great judgment and gained steadily working past Sitara and Maud and all but catching Tomtit at the line. Jean was wet but happy and sailing very well was well inside her time all round winning the handicap handsomely, Coralie being second.

The following races sailed on Saturday :—

"A" CLASS HANDICAP RACE.—Sailed at 3-30 p.m.

Name of Boats.	Time Allowances. M S	Entered by	Time of Arrival. H M S	Corrected Time. H M S
Sapphire ...	10 38	R H H Hopkins, & Maj Muter, R E	6 9 18	2 28 4
Turquoise...	21 27	J. W. Stokes & W. Darling ...	6 16 32	2 25 5
Melody.....	21 46	J B K Macbeth	6 20 8	2 28 24
Eileen IV...	Scr	R W Fisher ...	6 6 36	2 36 36

Course No 6 + 29 = 14·4 miles. Wind N.-W Strength Moderate. 1st Prize won by Turquoise and 2nd Prize won by Sapphire. Saves entrance fee. Time-limit 6-30 p.m.

"B" CLASS HANDICAP RACE—Sailed at 3-35 p. m.

Name of Boats.	Time Allowances. M S	Entered by	Time of Arrival. H M S	Corrected Time. H M S
Erin	4 47	Officers, 116th Mahrattas	5 57 12	2 17 25
Trixie.....	8 37	Officers, Royal Scots	6 2 11	2 18 34
Pixie	Scr	E Y Watson & J B Aspinwall	5 50 26	2 15 26
Mannikin..	9 35	Officers, R. A. ...	5 59 23	2 14 48
Peewit ...	12 27	Ducan Fraser ...	6 7 15	2 19 48

Course No. 4 rev. +29 = 11·5 miles.—Wind N.-W. Strength Moderate. 1st Prize won by Manikin and 2nd Prize won by Pixie. Time-limit 6-30 p.m.

TOMTIT CLASS RACE & "C" CLASS HANDICAP. —Sailed at 3-40 p.m.

Name of Boats.	Time Allowances. M S	Entered by	Time of Arrival. H M S	Corrected Time. H M S
Tomtit ...	1 31	Capt H Gloster	6 14 35	2 33 4
Coralie ...	6 4	Col H Mead ...	6 14 52	2 28 48
Maud ...	1 31	Officers, R E ...	6 15 31	2 34 0
Lapwing...	Scr	Capt R S J Gillespie R E..	6 9 51	2 29 51
Valkyrie...	7 35	R Walker	Gave up.	
Curlew ...	3 2	C A Wordsworth	do.	
Sitara ...	4 33	J E Needham...	6 16 42	2 32 9
Jean	10 37	C N Moberley..	6 17 23	2 26 46

Course No. 6 = 10 miles. 1st Prize won by Jean, 2nd Prize won by Coralie, 3rd Prize won by Sitara and Class Prize Lapwing. Time-limit 6-30 p.m.

HELIUM AS A GEOLOGICAL HISTORIAN.

The discovery of radio-active change brings with it a consequence which has not always been realised even by the workers themselves. The proof that radium and its congeners are members of a series of bodies constituting a line of descent assures us that there was a time, and that by no means remote, when no single sample of any one of them that we can inspect was in existence. The radium which existed within a certain piece of pitch-blende 15,000 years ago is now almost completely destroyed, while that which our chemists find there has been generated within the last few thousand years; in all probability man not only existed, but had actually made considerable progress in civilisation before any considerable part of the radium now in the hands of chemists came into being,

Not all the radio-active elements, however, are thus circumstanced ; especially important is the case of uranium, so far as we know the starting point in the line of descent. Uranium is transformed so slowly that we may fairly suspect that our present day samples date right back to the earliest stages of geological history ; about six hundred millions of years ago, there was about twice as much uranium in the world as there is now, unless we are to suppose that it was continuously generated from some, as yet, unknown source, in which case the amount will have remained pretty well unaltered. It would seem then that if we can determine how much of its uranium any mineral has lost by atomic disintegration, we could give a good guess at the age of the geological formation from which it came.

This is exactly what the Hon. R. J. Strutt has attempted to do, and his results, though admittedly provisional only, are of great interest. His first business was to devise a method of determining the loss of uranium. This he effected by measuring the amount of occluded helium in his rock specimens, since it appears to be well established that all such helium is produced from the radio-active elements —i. e., ultimately from the uranium, directly or indirectly. If, then, it were safe to assume that all the helium produced in the mineral remained within it until liberated in the laboratory, it would be possible to compute the age of the mineral. In general this assumption is inadmissible, as much of the helium has certainly diffused out of the minerals, but it must not be supposed that the method is useless on that account. It still gives us a minimum estimate of the age of the specimen. Thus Mr. Strutt finds that the Crag of the Pliocene period may have been deposited as little as 225,000 years ago, while the carboniferous limestone must have a history of at least 141,000,000 years behind it, and it may be considerably older. The fact that the oldest rocks contain, other things being equal, the greatest amount of helium may be taken as suggesting that this minimum may be of the right order of magnitude ; if not, we must be prepared to extend our ideas as to the probable duration of geological time.

It is worth remarking that one of the elements employed by Mr. Strutt in his calculations, viz., the rate of evolution of helium from radium, had not been determined by experiment, but by calculation based on the radio-activity of the metal. Recently Sir James Dewar has succeeded in overcoming the enormous difficulties of the measurement, and has obtained a value agreeing, as well as can be expected with that calculated. He rightly regards this as a valuable confirmation of the disintegration theory of the nature of radio-activity.

POSITIVE ELECTRONS.

Negative electrons—particles of matter a thousand times smaller than a hydrogen atom, carrying a charge of negative electricity—are now quite familiar to the physicist. In terms of their properties, most of the phenomena of the electric current and of optics have been explained. The motion of these electrons through a conductor is a current while their vibrations under the influence of electric force account for the phenomena of the dispersion and absorption of light. In the capable hands of Professor J. J. Thompson, the electrons, or "corpuscles," as he prefers to call them, have given at least a clue to the nature of chemical forces.

Yet physicists have felt all along that there was something wanting. Negative electricity cannot exist without an equivalent of positive electricity somewhere to balance it; an electron cannot quite an atom without leaving a positive charge, behind it. Perhaps the most important problem of pure physics still awaiting solution is that of the positive charge. What is its nature, and how is it related to matter? Are there positive electrons, similar in character to the negative ones, except that they carry a positive charge ; or is this positive charge spread generally over the main portion of the atom left behind by the separation of the corpuscle?

Within the last few weeks a distinguished French physicist, M. Jean Becquerel, has published the result of experiments which, he claims, prove that positive electricity is associated with matter in much the same way as negative ; that particles of about the same size as those which carry the negative charges carry the positive charges also. Using vacuum tubes of special construction, he has demonstrated the production in them of two sorts of "rays." The first of these consists of the well-known cathode rays or negative electrons; the second of positive rays, which differ from all previously-discovered positive rays in being made up of particles of matter of about the same degree of smallness as the cathode rays themselves, instead of being about a thousand times heavier.

If Becquerel's results are verified by further investigation they will be of immense importance to electrical theory, for they furnish the natural complement to Thomson's corpuscle, and will in all probability share with them the distinction of constituting the ultimate monads out of which the atoms of the chemical elements are built up. On the other hand, their existence would demonstrate the fundamental difference between positive and negative electricity, and so settle the century-old dispute between the "one-fluid" and the "two-fluid" theories of electricity in favour of the latter.

THE Aga Khan has wired from Cairo expressing regret that illness prevented his attending the All-India Moslim League at Amritsar.

KING LEOPOLD is taking steps to sell his private art collection, which is said to be worth over £2,000,000. A French artist has been summoned to Brussels to make an inventory of the collection. The chief reason why the King desires to sell his treasures, the "Express" states, is that he does not want to have to leave them to his daughters.

MR. J. C. S. MUMMERY, in his speech before the Royal Photographic Society, said that painting was the art least affected by the advent of photography. In only one direction—the inferior kind of portrait painting—had the camera done any material damage to the painter. Landseer's pun about "foto-graphic art" did not altogether express a truth, although photography had wrought considerable havoc upon the business of the engraver.

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Too Old at 40
HOW YOUTHFUL APPEARANCE MAY BE RETAINED.
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What is the cry that now goes up, that now rings from one end of the land to the other, which is shouted demonstratively by employers and wailed in melancholy fashion by employes. Nothing less than "Too old at forty." And in nowise is this manifested more greatly than in the increasing baldness and greyness which has afflicted humanity.

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The Bombay Gazette.

MONDAY, JANUARY 4, 1909.

THE CULT OF AURANGZEBE.

SOME years ago Mr. B. G. Tilak founded a Society at Poona for the glorification of the great Maratha hero, Sivaji, whose fame as a patriot and fighter scarcely needed the adventitious assistance of modern politicians to keep it from fading from the popular memory. But as we know by the light of subsequent developments the real objects of the Association were not confined to harmless hero-worship, to which there can be no possible objection if it is limited to reasonable acclamation. And the irony of the situation was perfected when Mr. Tilak went to Calcutta and persuaded the Bengali Extremists that the beatification of the national hero of the Marathas was a cult they should share for political and sentimental reasons. Forthwith an auxiliary society sprang into existence on the banks of the Hoogly, and sedater Indians, whose historical perceptions were not affected by the temporary moral obliquity of Calcutta, were amused at the incongruous spectacle of Bengalis saluting the memory of a personage whom their predecessors had anathematised when he was alive, and whose horsemen raided and plundered their villages in defiance of their Moghul protectors. The most significant memorial which Calcutta possesses of those troublous times is its Maratha ditch which will outlast Mr. Tilak's ephemeral cult, as the latter has languished since the incarceration of its originator. These incidents are recalled by the recent assemblage of Mahomedans at Ahmednagar in commemoration of the bi-centenary of the death of Sivaji's implacable foe, Aurangzebe, in whose memory it is apparently proposed to establish an opposition cult. This is a perfectly orthodox proceeding provided it does not lead to an expansion of the racial differences which are already embarrassing the Government, for the last of the great Moghuls has certainly equal, probably superior, claims to remembrance, and there is no reason therefore why the Maratha hero should usurp these beatifications. Both of them were the central figures in the bloody struggle for the domination of the Deccan, which began after Sivaji's escape from Delhi in 1665, and although English historians are generally agreed that, despite some virtues, Aurangzebe was "a tyrant and iconoclast in purple," there is no reason why Mahomedans in search of a hero should not canonise him as a response to the Poona exaltation of his opponent. Probably local considerations and the fact of his death having occurred at the old town in the vicinity of the Godavery have led to this decision, otherwise we would suggest that Akbar's title to popular devotion transcends the pretensions of his great grandson whose policy wrought the dismemberment of the Moghul empire and paved the way far our succession after we had subdued the Marathas.

The desirable faculty of being accurate in historical matters is not an easily aquired art, unless one has been a profound student of the occurrences upon which he is pronouncing judgment, and the president of the Ahmednagar meeting shewed that he lacked this qualification in the enunciation of some of his reasons for the transmutation of Aurangzebe into a popular hero. In support of his thesis Moulvie Rafiuddin Ahmad stated that the character of the great Moghul had been limned in the blackest type by certain missionary writers, that there was no impartial work upon his reign and that "Mahomedan students in schools and colleges had nothing better to give "them than the bigoted works of authors unfriendly to Islam." The absence of any authentic narrative of his rule is due to Auranzebe's own perverseness in abolishing the Court historiographers and ordaining that no chronicles, public or private, of the transactions of his government should be written. But notwithstanding the prohibition, Musalman scribes noted all the principal occurrences of his reign and it is possible to arrive at a fair estimate of his character and policy by perusing Elliot and Dowson's great English version of "The History of India as told by its own historians." No one who has read his "Indian Musalmans" or his biography would suggest that the late Sir W. Hunter was a bigoted critic of Islamic aspirations, and incapable of appreciating Aurangzebe's complex personality and the sinister influences which heralded the dismemberment of the empire within a lustrum of his demise. In his monograph upon "The Ruin of Aurangzebe," Hunter, whose historical acumen is beyond dispute, has set forth his indictment of the great Moghul with the most convincing eloquence and supported it by facts which cannot be controverted when he projected the fine series of volumes in which the principal rulers of Mahomedan and British India are re-created amidst the environments of their times, it was intended that the reign of Akbar should typify the rise of Imperial power, its decline being represented by his great grandson and according to his biography, Hunter at first retained the story of Aurangzebe in his "own hands, but on learning that Mr. Stanley Lane-Pool was engaged upon a monograph, he generously made over to him the data collected for the work." The result of this partial collaboration is a volume which ranks among the finest of the whole series as it sketches Aurangzebe in all the phases of his extraordinary career, and as an epitome of the events of his reign, its accuracy has never been disputed.

But besides the authorities to which we have referred, Aurangzebe's own correspondence gives us a remarkable insight into the workings of a jealous and suspicious mind, and the motives which impelled him to the commission of the crimes, which he repented at the close of his career. There are four collections of these imperial epistles, which are surely the most notable self-confessions ever made by a monarch, and not long ago we noticed Mr. J. K. Billimoria's excellent English version of them. The vainglorious inscription which he had carved upon the great gun at Bijapur may still he read as an interesting epitaph of one of the events which led to the decay of his empire. For historians are agreed that his conquest of the two great Deccan kingdoms was one of the primary causes of the ascendancy of the Marathas, who constituted themselves heirs of the Moghul possessions until our victories under Lake and Wellesley freed the Deccan and Upper India from their domination. It was Aurangzebe's fierce hatred of Shia beliefs that impelled him to add those territories to the empire instead of using them as bulwarks against his active foes under Sivaji and his son. This is apparent from some of his correspondence with the last of the Golkonda rulers, which does not appear in Mr. Billimoria's translations, wherein he contemptuously alludes to Abul Hassan's infidelity, "his want of obedience to the divine commands and prohibitions, whose evil deeds pass beyond the bounds of writing," concluding with the anathema that "in the insolence and intoxication and worthlessness, no regard has been paid to the infamy of his deeds, and no hope shown of deliverance in this world or the next." Although Aurangzebe was a master in the art of epistolary vituperation he had occasionally to submit to home-thrusts from some of his powerful feudatories which must have been painful to his vanity. One of the most striking examples of this is a communication from the Oodeypore Prince of the period with whose family he was allied by marriage, the mother of his favourite son, Kam Bakhsh being a daughter of the Rajput house. This frank condemnation of his tyranny may be read in the appendix of Prnisep's "Imperial India," and will repay perusal. "Your subjects are trampled underfoot," wrote this outspoken critic of the imperial policy! "every promise of your empire is impoverished; depopulation spreads and difficulties accumulate. As to the soldiery they are in murmurs, the merchants complaining, the Mahomedans discontented the Hindus destitute." This may probably be accepted as an accurate picture of the closing days of the rule which terminated at Ahmednagar two centuries ago, and Manucci, whose concluding volume we noticed a few days since, supplements it with many graphic descriptions of Aurangzebe's methods of government and conquest. But notwithstanding his personal imperfections, and the disastrous result of his attempts to weld all India into one kingdom, the last of the great Moghuls is a commanding and fascinating figure amongst the rulers of the past and the Deccan Musalmans typified this feeling by their recent pious pilgrimage to the place of his demise and the oblations offered to his imperishable memory.

THE KAISER'S REAPPEARANCE.

THE reappearance of the Kaiser after his self-imposed term at Coventry can hardly be taken as the end of the incident which recently shook Germany to its base and gave cause for apprehension all over Europe. How great was the upheaval is hard to believe despite the very full accounts which have been published of the debate which took place and the copious extracts from the German Press. That latter was perhaps the most notable part of the whole affair. A year ago no one would have believed it possible that, at a blow, the whole of the prestige of the Emperor would be temporarily swept away. There had long been, it is true, a few socialistic organs which offered criticism from time to time, but only in a timorous fashion. Now practically *lese majeste* has ceased to mean anything in Germany. A diplomat of high standing who recently spent a week in Berlin wrote of his impressions: "William II. who for twenty years has appeared to the world as a great and a heroic figure has been reduced in the public eye to his real dimensions. Far from being the strong resolute ruler of indomitable will he is revealed to his own country and to the world at large as an unfortunate busy body of excitable temperament and eccentric habits of speech." The discovery of the truth about the Kaiser has been the most important feature of the political crisis through which Germany has just passed. For two decades the German Emperor has awed his own subjects into passive submission to his autocratic rule and has figured in the eyes of other nations as the most wonderful monarch of modern times. All these illusions about the Kaiser have been swept away by the succession of amazing revelations about the Emperor's own character and about the conditions prevalent at the Court of Berlin It is indeed amazing that sixty million subjects who have been hero worshippers, if not idol worshippers, for twenty years, should suddenly in a mass strip the cloak from their idol and leave him naked to the derision of the world. Yet that is what has happened and there can be little doubt that the truth has proved a very bitter lesson to his Majesty, for it must be remembered that what he has lost is not only the force of his own personal power but the tradition of centuries. Never before, perhaps, has the change been so sudden. A few weeks ago the Emperor was spoken of with bated breadth. Now on every side his words and acts are criticised with the utmost frankess often amounting to disloyalty. His capacity for good work even is being questioned and countless stories are told against him.

One story of his irresponsible attitude towards the weightest affairs of State is in circulation. When Herr von Posadowski, a great statesman and social reformer, was Imperial Secretary of State for the Interior, his sagacious reports on the domestic affairs of the Empire always bored the Emperor, who systamatically attempted to evade the necessity of receiving this Minister in private audience. When, however, it was no longer possible to avoid seeing Herr von Posadowskyi, the Kaiser introduced his pet dachshund dogs into the audience chamber. While the Secretary of State was reading a weighty report on some important matter closely affecting the welfare of the nation, the bored Kaisor drove his little dogs wildly about the room in such a way that they rushed between the legs of the embarrassed Minister. When at last the embarassment and confusion became so great that he could no longer continue his report, the Kaiser laughed with uncontrollable merriment and terminated the audience, glad to be relieved of a burdensome duty. Of the truth of this we knew nothing, but the fact that such stories are told is significant and the Kaiser will find it almost a superhuman task to regain his old position. To do this with the world is practically impossible to win his way back into the hearts of his people is a different matter, but it can only be done by regaining their confidence which will need no more telegrams, but rather a humble and contrite heart. The let of the fallen hero is always hard.

SUN SPOTS.

IT is asserted with the solemnity of announcing a new doctrine that "the sun is all-important as dominating the planetary system." This dictum appeared in the news columns of a highly respected daily paper, and was said in reference to the recent outbreak of spots —Were they "heat-spots?"—on the sun's surface, and to the possibility that their enormous area might affect the character of the weather. On the 10th of November in northern latitudes, the spots were seen to be of great magnitude, the group measuring 90,000 miles in length. They spread out to 160,000 miles by the 17th. Many of this set disappeared, but by the 19th others developed and were quite visible to the naked eye. The usual consequences of these phenomena are brilliant auroral displays, magnetic storms and similar atmospheric diversions, but up to the 27th of November, nothing special had resulted although astronomers had extended the period in which they might be looked for by half a week. The great disturbance in the sun itself and its revived activity as indicated, if we must believe these who ought to know, by the appearance of spots on its surface, come at irregular intervals, though expected about every eleven years, and must mean a great deal to astronomers, even if they do not work much change in the atmesphere for ordinary territorials, who contemplate or ignore with commendable indifference the outbreak of any number of spots outheir only sun.

A TELEGRAM from Rangoon reports that the Burma Gold Dredging Company have declared a dividend at 2 1/2 per cent. per annum.

MR. J. SCOTT, Personal Assistant to the Private Secretary to the Viceroy, is promoted to be Assistant Private Secretary.

THE numbers under Government relief, rose last week to 22,000, the areas affected being Darbhanga and Dinajpur.

The Hon'ble Mr. A. H. Reid is gazetted Chief Judge, Punjab Chief Court, vice Sir William Clark, who retires on the 13th instant.

IT is understood that Justice Aikman, Allahabad High Court, has formed an intention of retiring in April next.

REPORTS received show that unusually severe winter has now extended throughout the Western Himalayas and the Hindu Kush region.

MR. COLES, District Superintendent of Police, Hoshangabad, who was badly mauled while tiger shooting, has died from his injuries.

MR ARTHUR GUISE and Mr. Percival Landon left Calcutta for Burma yesterday on a ten days' visit, and Colonel Forbes for Bombay.

SIR HILL CHILD, Mr. Spencer Churchill and the Hon'ble Arthur Elliot arrived at Calcutta yesterday as guests of the Viceroy.

LADIES EILEEN AND VIOLET ELLIOT gave a small dance at Government House, Calcutta, on the 2nd instant.

AMONG the passengers who sailed for England on Saturday by the P. and O. Company's mail steamer "Arabia," were Sir George Arbuthnot, the Maharaja of Bharatpur and mother.

FOREIGN AFFAIRS.

THE FRENCH FOREIGN LEGION.

Outbreak of German Deserters in Algeria.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

PARIS, DECEMBER 19.

THERE appears to be reason to apprehend that we may be confronted by another Franco-German incident, due to the same cause as that which led to the Casablanca affair, when France and Germany came within an ace of a rupture pointing directly to war. It was found at that time that a German Agency had been established at Casablanca in order to induce desertions of men from the French Foreign Legion and facilitate their escape. Legionaries of German nationality were primarily the objects of these attentions, but the German agents did not approach sons of the Fatherland alone, the object being apparently to detach as many men as possible from their allegiance to the French colours and disorganise the Legion generally. It now appears from a serious mutiny which has just occurred between Colomb Bechar and Oran on the part of fifty men of the Foreign Legion, that the German Agency which did so much mischief at Casablanca, is no less active in Algeria, where in fact it has given still greater proof of organisation and activity. According to the particulars published in Paris, it appears that on December 13, forty-eight men of the Foreign Legion, of German nationality, left the Southern Oran post of Ain-el-Haddjar with arms and equipment. One of them had succeeded in stealing a lieutenant's cloak, and dressed in this took command of the party. They marched towards Bu Rechid and awaited the arrival of the morning train from Colomb Bechar to Saida and Oran. When the train appeared, one of them, standing on the line, signalled with a red lamp for it to stop. The driver pulled up. The soldiers immediately formed a line on either side of the train with bayonets fixed. Some of them were then told off to mount the engine and guard's van while others guarded the doors of the carriages. There were in the train General Vigy, Colonel de Bouillon, Captain Feral, and about forty other persons. While some of the soldiers cut the telegraph wires, the driver was ordered to reverse his engine under threats of instant death. The pseudo-lieutenant in command of the party explained that he was executing the orders of the division. The intervention of General Vigy and Colonel de Bouillon, although the latter was in uniform, was of no avail. The train started to return and, after passing one station, the leader of the mutineers ordered the driver to stop. He did so, whereupon all the soldiers left the train, drew up in perfect order, and at the command of their leader, "Forward, quick march," quietly disappeared in the night towards the south-west. It was 3 a.m. The train afterwards resumed its journey to Oran, and General Vigy telegraphed in all directions the news of the incident. Troops were at once despatched from several quarters in persuit of the mutineers, thirty of whom were arrested on December 15, in the last state of exhaustion. They offered no resistence and quietly surrendered. The same afternoon the rest of the fugitives, except the leader, were captured and on the following day the leader himself the "soi disant" lieutenant, a Bavarian named Pal, was also arrested. An escapade of this kind is quite unprecedented although the state of discipline in the Legion, must be somewhat lax since it appears to be not unusual for parties of Legionaries to absent themselves from barracks for four or five days at a time without being court-martialled for the offence. It is to the credit of the mutineers that they did not pillage the train nor even lay hands on the provisions in the restaurant car.

Considerable irritation is manifested in the Paris Press at this incident, following as it does the Casablanca affair, and matters are not improved by the provocative tone of a number of Berlin papers. The "Temps" recalls the efforts made two years ago by German diplomatic agents in Egypt to sow discontent not only among the Legionaries but also among the native population in Algiers. At that time, in fact, a pamphlet printed in Arabic, inciting to rebellion, was disseminated among the Algerian natives. This agitation is still maintained and the "Temps" thinks that the French Government may find itself compelled to act in the spirit of an order issued by Bismarck in 1899 which said:—"He who lends assistance to our adversaries and encourages them to resist us, thereby comes within the range of our legitimate action against the promoters of disturbance, and will have to bear the consequences." Various reports are current in Paris regarding the identity of Pal, the leader of the deserters. He is stated to have served as a lieutenant in the Bavarian Army and to be a Count von Rhodes. The mutiny is reported to have been fomented by a German conspiracy, the Count being in regular correspondence with a German Desertion Agency, having its headquarters in Cologne. It is added that for some time past certain French organisations which secretly encourage the desertion of French soldiers, have been receiving support from German sources. It is evident from semi-official statements, published in Paris and also by the "Cologne Gazette" from Berlin, that neither the French nor the German Government desires to make a diplomatic question of this matter. Much will depend, no doubt, upon the manner in which the French military authorities may decide to deal with the deserters and on this point the German Press may develop a tenderness for their compatriots not compatible with the maintenance of proper discipline in the French Legion. The "Cologne Gazette" hints at the existence of defects in the organization of administration of the Legion as the cause of the discontent prevailing in that corps and urgently calling for remedy.

ANTI-MILITARISM IN FRANCE.

French official returns indicate a somewhat serious spread of the anti-militarist propaganda which, though not touching the mass of the sober and industrious working classes, is infecting the floating population of the towns, particularly that portion which gravitates from the provinces towards Paris. The official report shows that, whereas in 1888 there were only 2,654 names of persons entered in the police registers as having evaded military service, their number increased during the years 1907 and 1908 to 16,582 At present the books of the Prefecture of Police at Paris contain the names of 35,000 persons who have either deserted or have evaded military service. A number of young men, liable for military service, come to Paris where they think they can best escape detection, and earn a livelihood. M. Achille, the author of the report on this subject to the Municipal Council, says:—"Paris is becoming the asylum of the men without a country, the anti-militarists, the partisans of insurrection. Here, it may be asserted, is . . . the palpable result of the monstrous theories which we see being openly proclaimed under the mask of liberty." M. Achille incidentally refers to "foreign preachers of desertion," who are at work in the country, and insists that they ought to be tracked and expelled. Meanwhile, the anti-militarist propaganda of the General Labour Confideration is allowed to continue pretty well unchecked.

THE FRENCH BUDGET DEFICIT.

The report presented by M. Doumer, on behalf the of Budget Committee of the Chamber, shews for the year 1907 an excess of expenditure over revenue of 77,727,228f. (£3,109,089) which, added to the Budget deficit of 1908, gives a total deficit of 134,000,000f. (£5,360,000). M. Doumer considers, however, that the actual deficit can be reduced to 100,000,000f. (£4,000,000).

OPENING OF THE TURKISH PARLIAMENT.

SPEECH FROM THE THRONE.

The bloodless revolution by which the Young Turkey or Constitutional Party effected the overthrow of the absolutist Hamidian regime and swept away its noxious abuses, culminated on December 17th in the opening of the Turkish Parliament by Sultan Abdul Hamid. The Parliament House is situated in the Old Stamboul quarter in the shadow of the great mosque, once the Christian basilica of St. Sophia. Every preparation had been made to invest the ceremony with all the pomp and dignity befitting so memorable an occasion, and all accounts agree that the arrangements were perfectly carried out, unmarred by any hitch whatever. The sun shone out after a week of dismal weather and it is impossible to imagine a more picturesque and brilliant scene than that presented by the gaily decorated streets, the smart uniforms of the Turkish soldiery and the multi-coloured costumes of the dense crowds assembled in Old Stamboul, containing as they did numbers of people, representing the races, Christain and Mahomedan, inhabiting every province of the Turkish Empire —European and Asiatic—all the windows of the houses and most of the roofs were packed with Turkish women who, according to one account, dispensed on this occasion with the veil that usually protects them from the gaze of unprivileged admirers, having only the eyes of the fair wearer unshrouded.—The maidan plain which faces St. Sophia was kept clear by detachments of troops representing all the Moslem elements of the Empire. The Deputies drove in a long procession of 160 carriages from the Parliamentary Club, stopping on their way to the Parliament House at the Seraskierate (Ministry of War), where they thanked the Army for its conduct in the revolution and expressed the hope that it would ever be a potent constitutional force. After much hesitation and several changes of plan, arising, it is said, from the rooted fear of assassination entertained by the Sultan, His Majesty decided to drive the whole way from Yildiz Kiosk by way of Pera, the Mahmud Bridge and Eski Serai to Agia Sophia, escorted by a troop of Lancers of the Imperial Guard and five squadrons of Cavalry. The carriage was an open one, but the hood was up. Immense enthusiasm, bursts of singing and shouts of acclamation greated His Majesty's arrival though, as the "Times" correspondent observes, whether for Abdul Hamid or the Constitution one can hardly say nor did all perhaps know. But in any case the popular enthusiasm was undoubtedly great and general. The members of the Diplomatic Corps who came up in groups, were received with spasmodic cheers by the vast crowd, but as soon as the people recognised Sir Gerald Lowther and the Chief Dragoman who arrived a little later, they gave him a vociferous welcome and mingled cries of "Yashasin Inghilterra"! and "Vive l'Angleterre"! rose from their midst, thus again manifesting the gratitude felt by the humblest of the Turkish population for British sympathy in the gallant struggle of the Turkish reformers for liberty. The scene within the Chamber itself, a Hall of modest proportions not sumptuously decorated, was a most brilliant one with its assemblage of Senators, Deputies, Court officials, Foreign representatives, high military officers and illustrious personages, ecclesiastical, military, and civil, from every part of the Empire. Among them were the dignitaries of the Moslem, Christian and Jewish faiths. The feast of Oriental colour was such as to appeal strongly to any painter. The majority of the Deputies wore the black Stambuline red fez, but this sombre tone was abundantly relieved by the white and green turbans of the ulemas and hadjis, the blue Turkish military uniforms, rich with gold lace, the barbaric picturesqueness of the Druse costume and the Moslem ecclesiastical dignitaries clad in georgeous robes of gold and green and gold and purple. The distinguished Moslem divine Sahib Mollah kissed Ahmed Riza, the energetic and capable Young Turkish reformer, on the forehead and gave him his blessing as he came to salute the Senators.

The Sultan was attended by a brilliant suite, including his sons and six other Imperial Princes. On arriving he was ushered into the Imperial box where he remained standing throughout the entire ceremony. The Deputies also stood. Djevad Bey, the first Secretary, read the Speech from the Throne, after which a representative of the descendants of the Prophet offered up a solemn prayer, invoking God's blessing on the Constitution and Parliament, beseeching long life for the Sultan and the dynasty, and imploring Divine guidance for the Ottoman nation, and the perpetual maintenance of the Empire. This prayer ended, the Sultan, leaning forward, addressed the Deputies. His Imperial Majesty said:—

"I am very glad to see around me our Parliament, which I have opened to-day, composed of representatives of the people. I pray the Almighty to vouchsafe a continued fruitfulness to the labours of the Chamber. May God bless your efforts."

(Concluded on page 8.)

THE EARTHQUAKE IN ITALY.

PESTILENCE FOLLOWS THE CALAMITY.

All Survivors to be Deported.

GENEROUS RELIEF SENT.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

LONDON, JANUARY 1.

The roll of victims appears to be growing. Rain is falling incessantly and the effluvium from unburied corpses is hourly becoming worse. The soldiers are unflagging in their zeal in digging out the victims. Bread and water are being distributed widely, but the water supply is limited owing to the destruction of the aqueducts. Many survivors have been taken on board large emigrant ships. Dogs and cats are being killed lest they go mad. The Lipari Isles felt the shock severely and walls cracked, but nobody was killed.

The Argentine Government has contributed £8,800 towards the relief fund.

LONDON, JANUARY 2.

Italian warships have now organized the relief of the earthquake-stricken districts, and torpedo boats are conveying stores to points on the coast; but these are still quite inadequate, and it is realised that it is necessary to deport all survivors, for which purpose emigrant liners have been chartered.

The Italian newspapers are full of praises of the heroism displayed by British and Russian Bluejackets.

The Sultan has given £1,000 and the Pope £4,000 sterling towards the relief of the earthquake sufferers.

The Liner "Ophir," homeward bound from Australia, was intercepted at Reggio and embarked 750 refugees for Naples.

LATER.

Owing to the difficulty of disposing of the corpses, the King has cabled for shipleads of quicklime. It is suggested that afterwards the ruins should be systematically burnt and not rebuilt.

LONDON, JANUARY 3.

Signor Giolitti, in an interview with the correspondent of the "Matin," said that the Budget surplus was at present 37,000,000 lire, of which 30,000,000 could be devoted to the relief of the earthquake-stricken people.

The Lord Mayor's fund has reached £34,000.

Mr. Roosevelt sends to-morrow a mesage to Congress recommending appropriating half a million dollars to the relief of the earthquake victims. This is the largest amount ever devoted to a similar purpose by vote in Congress.

The Pope appeals to Bishops throughout the world to collect subscriptions.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, JANUARY 3.

The Viceroy has convened a meeting at Government house for Tuesday next for raising a fund to help the sufferers by the recent catastrophe in South Italy and Sicily.

OLD-AGE PENSIONS.

Excellent Organization.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

LONDON, JANUARY 2.

The first payments of the Old-Age Pensions were made yesterday. The rush was not so great as anticipated, and the Post Office organization was perfect. There were humorous and pathetic scenes. Two applicants died in the Post Office when receiving their money.

RUSSIA'S NAVY.

Rejection of the Naval Vote.

LONDON, JANUARY 1.

The Defence Committee of the Duma is strongly opposed to credit three million roubles towards the construction of four new battleships, owing to non-reform in naval administration.

LONDON, JANUARY 2.

The Defence Committee of the Duma has unanimously rejected the credit of three million roubles for Naval construction.

TRANSVAAL LOAN.

LONDON, JANUARY 1.

Tenders are invited for a loan of £4,000,000 three per cent. Transvaal guaranteed stock at a minimum of 96.

THE BALKANS.

The Preliminary Discussion.

AUSTRIAN PROPOSALS ACCEPTED.

LONDON, JANUARY 1.

Britain and Russia have accepted Austria's proposals in regard to preliminary discussions of questions to be considered at the Balkan Conference.

THE MULLAH.

Situation Critical.

LONDON, JANUARY 2.

Reuter, telegraphing from Aden, states that the Mullah has again attacked the friendly tribes and that the situation is becoming critical.

THE KAISER.

Reappearance in Public.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

LONDON, JANUARY 2.

The Kaiser has emerged from the seclusion he has observed at Potsdam since the Buelow audience on the 17th of November. He came to Berlin and received the New Year congratulations and had an animated appearance.

INDIAN EMIGRATION.

Affected by the New Spirit.

LONDON, JANUARY 3.

The Governor of Honduras, in a speech, delivered at Ottawa, said that the failure to induce Hindus to go to Honduras was due to the revival of industry and the action of wealthy Indians in India in assisting the destitute, and paid a tribute to Sikhs engaged in business in Canada.

YUAN SHI KAI DISMISSED.

Curious Reason.

MANCHU PLOT SUSPECTED.

LONDON, JANUARY 2.

Reuter, telegraphing from Peking, states that an Edict has been issued, dismissing Yuan Shi Kai from all offices, it is alleged, on the ground of rheumatism in his leg.

The Edict appoints Na Tung, Grand Counsellor, presumably in Yuan Shi Kai's place. It is believed that this is the result of a Manchu plot.

The Japanese representatives alone had any inkling of the affair. The Foreign Ministers only learned of it two hours later.

NAVY PROMOTIONS.

LONDON, JANUARY 2.

Vice-Admiral the Hon. Sir Assheton Gore Curzon-Howe has been promoted Admiral, and Rear-Admiral George Le Clere Egerton has been promoted Vice-Admiral.

PERSIA.

Serious Trouble in Teheran.

LONDON, JANUARY 3.

Reuter's Agent telegraphing from Teheran states that serious disturbances have taken place in Teheran; that the Baxticari tribesmen are looting the town and that severe fighting and loss of life is taking place.

CRICKET.

LONDON, JANUARY 2.

The Australian Board of Control has cabled that the Marylebone programme has been accepted, and that the team leaves on the 17th of March.

MAILS.

The Bombay mails of the 19th ult., arrived at Brindisi on the evening of the 30th ultimo.

SEDITION IN INDIA.

Arrest at Barisal.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, JANUARY 3.

The arrest at Barisal under sections 124 A and 153 A is reported of Ramesh Chandra Lall.

OBJECTIONABLE PLAY.

Stopped in Calcutta.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA JANUARY 3.

The police yesterday visited the Kohinoor Theatre in Calcutta and stopped the performance of the play "Punjab Gowrab" which has been objected to by the members of the Sikh community here.

THE "RANGOON TIMES."

Death of the Proprietor.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

RANGOON, JANUARY 3.

Mr. Oswald Morice O'Brien, the sole surviving proprietor of the "Rangoon Times," died very suddenly yesterday from heart disease and was buried this morning in the Cantonment Cemetery. The deceased was only 37 years and 5 months old. The funeral was very largely attended. Great sympathy is felt for his widow and infant child.

BANK OF BENGAL.

Dividend and Bonus Declared.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, JANUARY 3.

The Bank of Bengal announces a dividend for the past half year at 10 per cent. per annum, also a special bonus to shareholders of ten rupees per share.

WE regret to intimate the death, at the Station Hospital, Quetta, on New Year's day, of Lieutenant D. Gordon, of the 1st Battalion, 7th Gurkha Rifles, from enteric fever. He had only been admitted into hospital on the 27th December.

HYDERABAD FLOOD.

Ladies' Committee.

PRESIDENT AND SECRETARIES.

RECEIVE KAISER-I-HIND MEDAL.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

SECUNDERABAD, JANUARY 2.

His Majesty, the King-Emperor, whose sympathy with all charitable or philanthropic work is well known, has been graciously pleased to signalize with his favour the President, Mrs. Casson Walker, the Secretary, Mrs. Hydari and the Joint Secretary, Mrs. Naidu, of theLadies' Flood Relief Committee, to be recipients of the gold Kaiser-i-Hind Medal, in recognition of their splendid services after the disastrous flood of the 28th September last, in caring for the members of their own six, especially in the care of purdah women, whose condition was pitiable in the extreme.

These noble ladies organised a zealous and devoted Committee, who laboured for weeks with an assiduity and sympathy beyond praise, alleviating misery and destitution on every hand, and it is a source of gratification to all concerned in this self-sacrificing work, that their President and Secretaries have received this signal honour from His Majesty, King Edward.

INDUSTRIES IN INDIA.

Report on Refrigeration.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, JANUARY 2.

The report on refrigeration, as applied to industries in India, by Captain H. F. E. Freeland, R. E., is published by the Commerce and Industry department.

Captain Freeland considers the Indian market for perishable goods from foreign countries, too small to promise any speedy development of refrigeration in this connection but he thinks that there is a future for the export of fruit from India by means of refrigeration. He also describes cold storage railway wagons, which he favours for use in carrying perishables.

JAM SAHEB OF NAWANAGAR.

Arrival at Rajkot.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

RAJKOT, JANUARY 2.

His Highness the Maharaja Jam Saheb Ranjitsinhji, of Nawanagar, passed through here this afternoon, on his way to Navanagar, by special train. The platform was literally thronged with gentlemen and spectators and His Highness, on arrival, received a most cordial and enthusiastic ovation.

Mr. Monteath, the Personal Assistant to the Agent to the Governor in Kathiawar, met His Highness the Jam Saheb, on behalf of the Agent and exchanged greetings.

As His Highness, the Maharaja Saheb, was timed to reach Nawanagar at 5 p.m., the train steamed out without further delay. His Highness in excellent health. A grand reception awaits His Highness in Nawanagar.

KIDDERPORE DOCKS.

Exports of Coal.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, JANUARY 2.

The exports of coal from the Kidderpore docks in 1908 constitute a record, having been 3,096,401 tons against 2,762,473 in 1907 and 3,055,462 in 1906, the last named amount having been the largest amount ever previously shipped in a year.

AUSTRALIAN WHEAT.

Shipped to Calcutta.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, JANUARY 2.

The steamer "Honus," Messrs. Archibald Curric and Co., Melbourne, has brought into Calcutta a cargo of 3,500 tons of Australian wheat for up-country buyers.

This is the first time wheat has been shipped to Calcutta since the 1897 famine, and is an eloquent illustration of the highness of princes of food-grains in India.

MR. SLOCOCH officiates as Inspector General of Police, Central Provinces, vice Mr. Cleveland, on special duty in connection with the new Police Manuals.

THE two blocks upon the North Western Railway, caused by the recent collision at Nawab Shah and Jagraon have now been cleared.

THE Hon'ble Sir John Muir-Mackenzie, K.C.S.I., Senior Member of Council, accompanied by the Chairman (Sir Walter Hughes), the Hon'ble Mr H. E. E. Procter, Mr. A. S. A Westropp, I.C.S. and Messrs. Messent and Fosbery, made an inspection on Saturday morning of the new Suction dredgers at work on the Mazagon Sewri Reclamation. The party after seeing the mud etc. being discharged at the end of the pipe line proceeded on board the dredger "Jinga" where they were received by Mr. T. McMurray, the builders' representative, and Mr. Anderson, the Port Trust Mechanical Superintendent, and inspected the vessel and machinery above and below deck,

MAJOR-GENERAL ADAMS.

Probable Retirement.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

ALLAHABAD, JANUARY 2.

The "Pioneer" says that Major-General R. B. Adams, V.C., C.B., has had to take a long extension of leave at Home, and it is improbable that he will return to India. He has accordingly vacated the Derajat Brigade, and his name will eventually appear on the Unemployed List.

This sudden check in his career has been due to a fall which he received while riding some months ago. It was not at first believed that he had suffered any serious injury, but he had eventually to take leave to England and his medical advisers have pronounced against his return to duty.

Major-General Adams won distinction with the Guides' Cavalry, and his regimental service was practically confined to that Corps, which he commanded for several years.

As a Cavalry leader, he had no equal among his contemporaries in the Indian Army, and his gallantry on various occasions won him the enthusiastic admiration of his men.

The Guides' Cavalry and, indeed, all units of the old Frontier Force will learn with deep regret that he has been compelled to resign the command of his Brigade, and the Indian Service has lost a gallant and distinguished soldier, whose sterling qualities were not more remarkable than the modesty and self-sacrifice which marked his whole career.

FAMILY PENSION FUNDS.

Stipends and Gratuities.

EXEMPT FROM ATTACHMENT.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, JANUARY 2.

It is notified that stipends and gratuities payable by the following Service Family Pension Funds viz., (1) the Bombay Uncovenanted, (2) the Bengal Unconvenanted, and (3) the Bengal and Madras, are exempted from attachment or sale in execution of a decree of a Court of law.

THE INVESTITURE AT CALCUTTA.

Arrangements Notified.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, JANUARY 2.

Arrangements for the Investiture on the 9th instant are notified.

Members of the various Orders, also Consuls and First Class Medalists, who are to receive decorations will be invited. Admission for the rest of the public will be by tickets, for which application must be made to the Military Secretary.

PUNJAB BANKING COMPANY.

Retirement of Sir David Masson.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

LAHORE, JANUARY 2.

In the half yearly report of the Punjab Banking Company, it is announced, that Sir David Masson retires from its Managing Directorship, but retains a large interest in the Bank's capital, and he trusts to spend at least one month of each year in India, so that his advice will always be available, if desired.

He is succeeded by Mr. W. Muir Masson, who has for many years been Joint Secretary of the Bank.

Sir David is regarded as a leader of the Commercial and unofficial community in the Punjab and will be much missed in Lahore and Kashmir.

The "Civil and Military Gazette" says—"Sir David Masson brought to India, and has ever maintained in this country the highest traditions of the British Banking system. To Bankers of the stamp of Sir David Masson goes the credit of establishing in India a system of Commercial finance, which is an honour to the British name and an abiding power, making for prosperity and peace. It is fortunate for banking in the Punjab that to the Pioneer of this calibre, there now succeeds a worthy follower. The new Managing Director of the Punjab Bank, Mr. W. Muir Masson, is generally accounted one of the ablest men of business in Northern India."

RELIGIOUS ENDOWMENTS BILL.

Opposed by Mahunts and Priests.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, JANUARY 2.

The Hindu Mahunts and priests of the Gaya District have addressed a memorial to Lord Minto opposing the passing of Dr. Rash Behari Ghose's religious endowments Bill, on the ground that ever since the time of the Hindu Emperors all religious shrines have enjoyed the full measure of liberty and freedom fromState interference.

TELEGRAPHIC advice has been received from the Head Office of the Alliance Bank of Simla that the net profit for the Half Year ending 31st of December last (including balance brought forward) amounts to Rs. 1,92,750, and that the Directors propose to pay an interim dividend at the rate of 14 per cent. per annum, absorbing Rs. 1,05,000, the balance being carried forward. The new issue of capital has already been ubscribed twice over.

FANCY DRESS DANCE AT THE POONA GYMKHANA.

THE New Year was very pleasantly ushered in at the Gymkhana Club with a Fancy Dress Dance. In view of the desertion of Poona during the Christmas holidays, it was somewhat surprising to find so many familiar faces at the Club on that festive night, and all experienced an exceedingly pleasant evening. The premises were tastefully decorated for the occasion, particularly the Supper-room which was transformed from its usual "shady" appearance into one of attraction and beauty. The band of the 88th played a delightful programme during the evening. The costumes were in most instances, striking and beautiful. The following were amongst the dresses:—Miss Anderson, Columbine: Mrs Bullock, Barmaid; Mrs Bain, Poudre; Miss Burton, Shan; Miss Cowie, Olivia Primrose: Mrs Clifton, Lady of Period of Charles II; Mrs Ditmar, Fisher Girl; Mrs T J Gordon, Evening Dress; Mrs Gough, Night; Miss Hutchins, Early English; Mrs Humphery, Puritan; Mrs Hamilton, Blue Moon; Mrs A Hamilton, Evening Dress; Mrs Jackson, Queen of Diamond; Miss Jackson, Erin; Mrs McGill, Carnival; Mrs Morris, Welsh Woman; Miss Mc ver Mustang Modge; Mrs Parkins, Spanish Dancer; Mrs Perkins, Evening Dress; Mrs F J Parker, Puritan; Mrs Prior, Lady of the Day; Mrs Rose, Poudre; Mrs Scudamore, Coap and Gown; Mrs Swinburne, Marie Antoinette; Miss Swinburne, Rosie; Mrs Stephen, Evening Dress; Mrs Stogget, Bethleham Women; Miss D Slogget, Dorothy; Miss Turbet, Bretonne; Mrs Wilson, Poudre; Miss Wilson, Swiss Peasant; Capt Atlag, M O B C; Mr Airy, Uncle Sam; Capt Anderson, Royal Plush; Mr Braddell, Evening Dress; C G M Buckle, George I Courtier; Mr J S Bennett, Sir Richard Turnentine; Mr Biever, Pierrot; Mr H N Bremner, Pierrot; Mr A J C Cowie, Quateiress; Mr D G Cowie, Chinese Lady; Captain Cowie, Viking; Mr Creagh A S. Fancy Dress; Mr C N Clifton, Julius Caesar; Mr Cassim Shah, Bombay Memon; Mr Cowie Young Turker; Mr Carpendale, Chota Batcha; Mr Collum, Uniform Mr Collett, Evening Dress; Mr Chime, Georgian; Mr B B Dickson, Pierrot; Mr W C Edwardes, Chef; Mr C A Ellis, Pierrott; Major Field, Evening Dress; Mr Grant, William IV. Period; Mr Goldard, Fancy man; Mr Gadney, Evening Dress; Major Hingston, Vice Versa; Capt. Hamilton' Little Boy Blue; Mr Hopkins, Evening Dress; Mr J Hamilton, Evening Dress; Mr Hughes, Evening Dress; Mr C C Holmes, Evening Dress; Mr Basketh-Smith, Uniform; Major Jackson, Knave of Hearts; Col McGill, Evening Dress; Mr E Martin, P and H Hunt; Mr McCudden, Common Sense; Mr. McDonald, Evening Dress. Capt Noke, Uniform; Mr. Nake, Charles Greenaway; r A J Osborne, Road Hog; Mr O'Neile Pierrot; Major Perkins. Evening Dress; Mr D W, Powell, XVII Century; Mr Purser, Puritan; Mr. Richardson, Dharmsala Gayer; Capt Ross, Black and White; Mr G S Robinson, Torea dor; Capt Rose Uniform; Mr R E Swinburn, A Giddy Masher; Major Swinburne, Evening Dress; Capt Skipwith, James I; Major Scudamore, Brutus; Major Stephen, Evening Dress; Mr Stowell, Pathan; General Slaggett, Uniform; Mr C S Smith Evening Dress; Capt Webber, Evening Dress; Mr Winbush, Evening Dress; Mr Webster, George III; Mr Williams, Pierrott; Mr Wilmot, Evening Dress; Colonel Wilson, Uniform.

MILITARY INTELLIGENCE.

BOMBAY—ARRIVALS, JANUARY 2.—Maj. Braunwell, 15th Hussars, from England.
Major Beatty, 9th Hod. from England.
Captain Turreck, Royal Munster Fusiliers, from England.
Lieutenant Carey, 31st Punjabis, from England.
Major G. Carey, 125th Rifles, from Aden.
Captain Deshern, Royal Field Artillery from England.
Major Barrett, 60th Rifles, from Jubbulpore.
Major Hunt, A.V.C., from England.
Captain Keelan, 107th Pioneers from England.

DEPARTURES—January 2.—Captain Kensman' Royal Horse Artillery, to England.
Major Connell, 80th Infantry, to Poona.
Major Creary, 125th Rifles, to Agra.
Captain Deshern, Royal Field Artillery, to Jhansi.
Captain Fisher, 1st Manchester Regiment, to England.
Captain Hitchins, S. and T. Corps, to England.
Major Burrett, 2nd King's Royal Rifles, to England.
Lieutenant Whittell, 56th Rifles, to Sehare.
Captain Johnston, R.A.M.C., to Rangoon.
Lieutenant Wellesley, D. of W. I., to Ambala.
Major Fraser, 19th Lancers, to England.
Captain Sinclair, R.A.M.C., to Sialkote.
Forster, 52nd Sikhs, to England.
Captain Gibben, D. of C. of S. to England.
Lieutenant Watney, 74th Punjabis, to Lucknow.
Lieutenant Carey, 31st Punjabis, to Rawalpindi.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, JANUARY 2.

Lieutenant T. C. Lawes, No. 17 Company, Royal Garrison Artillery, Alderney, is transferred to No. 52 Company, at Rangoon.

2nd-Lieutenant R. Wyllie, No. 1 Company, Royal Garrison Artillery, Malta, is transferred to No. 79 Company, Bombay.

An exchange has been sanctioned between 2nd-Lieutenants Talbot-Crosbie, No. 73 Company, Royal Garrison Artillery, Ferozepore and C. A. Russells, No. 41 Company Plymouth.

2nd-Lieutenant R. W. T. Hogg, Unattached List, is posted to the 44th Infantry on appointment to the Indian Army.

Lieutenant Holmes, Royal Garrison Artillery, is appointed to the Indian Army and posted to the 75th Infantry.

Major Beatson Bell, 32nd Pioneers, is appointed Assistant Judge Advocate General, Northern Army.

Captain D A. Thomson, R.E., is transferred to the 1st Sappers.

Captain G. V. F. Scovell, Bangalore Rifle Volunteers, has six months' leave.

THE SECRETARY OF STATE has appointed Mr. E. G. G. Kilroe, of St. John's College, Oxford, to be an Indian Educational Service Inspector of Schools, Central Provinces.

JUSTICE RICHARDS, of the Allahabad High Court, is appointed Vice-Chancellor of the Allahabad University, in place of Justice Aikman, who has resigned.

TWO RECENT SPEECHES.

A Striking Comparison.

THE speeches of Mr. Gokhale and Mr. Ali Imam respectively closing the Madras Congress and opening the Muslim League, make interesting and instructive reading. While the keynote of the Mussalman is loyalty to the British Raj, that of the Brahmin politician is a qualified and patronising acceptance of Lord Morley's concessions to the progressives. The contrast between the two speeches is startling enough to be suggestive, even to the most dogmatic supporter of the Congress programme. The President of the Muslim League is not wholly satisfied with the reforms. But he does not allow a reasonable disappointment to carry him away. The Congressmen may pipe never so charmingly, it looks as though, as far as Mr. Ali and his followers are concerned, they may pipe to deaf ears. A self-governing India, modelled on the fantastic ideals of Dr. Ghose and Mr. Gokhale, spells all too simply an India under Brahmin rule. Moslem enthusiasm for reform stops a good deal short of that. And we own that we feel a very real sympathy with the manly and outspoken sentiments of the Muslim League. They are quite reasonable in themselves, and rightly interpreted they prick many a bubble, which has bloated too long in the murk and confusion of ideas enveloping the claims of educated India. There is, too, at last a dawning though wholly unconscious appreciation at the humour of Congress methods.

Nothing perhaps makes the Englishman despair of Indian efforts to imitate the shifts and expedients of Western politics, more than his deplorable lack at all sense of humour. It would be inconceivable were it not true, that men who pose as the creators of a National spirit in India, should adopt such means as Shivaji celebrations, and "Bande Mataram" demonstrations. The utter absurdity of these solemnly exploited aids to "national" enthusiasm, and it may be added to "national" lawlessness and revolt, never seems to have struck the Bannerjis, and Tilaks and Gokhales, who sentimentally encourage and countenance them. But considering how sedulously they have courted Moslem support, and professed an enlightened and truly fraternal nationalism, it is simply amazing that responsible politicians should, have included in their propaganda, rallying cries and inspirations that would in themselves suffice to utterly annihilate any chance of real co-operative solidarity. Mr. Ali is too sensitive and too acute to overlook this huge tactical blunder. What appeal can, Bande Mataram (which for the hundredth time we must repeat does not mean Holy Motherland, is in no sense a patriotic cry, but is an invocation to the goddess of death and destruction in common use among Thugs and Dakoits before committing robbery and murder), what appeal, we ask, can such a purely Hindu apostrophe make to Mussulmans?

Worse still in the case of Shivaji, who was the inveterate enemy and despoiler of the Moghal Emperors and not only that, but himself a ravager of the Holy Motherland, over whose recent violation and dismemberment, our Bengali subjects have torn so many passions to tatters. Shivaji stands simply for the Mahratta ideal of what a successful Ruler should be, that is, an utterly unscrupulous captain of guerillas, a man as devoid of any "national" sentiment, that should be of service to the legitimate demands of Educated India as Tamerlane himself. No wonder that the Mussulmans, in spite of that lack of board school knowledge with which they are too often and on the whole, too unjustly reproached, look with suspicion on allies pledged to such traditions, and inspired by such watchwords. The plain truth is, of course, that there is no more trace of any National spirit to-day in India, than there was a hundred years ago. It pleases Mr Gokhale to flatter himself, and his fellow Congressmen, by avowing the belief that Congress efforts have so far succeeded as to create a real and deep rational spirit whether that belief does honour to his heart we will not say, but it certainly does little credit to his head. And the proof of it, were any needed for a self-evident proposition, is to be found in abundance, in Mr. Ali's able address. "Timeo Danaos et dona ferentes," we Mussulmans mistrust that glib assurances of our Brahmin fellow workers in that cause of Indian regeneration. That is in effect what Mr. Ali has to say; and it is so pregnant, that we imagine, it will be read with consternation in many a Congress stronghold. If these, the bulk of the combatants, nearly all upon whom the Liberators of India, with that laudable object of upsetting the Bureaucracy can rely to do the hard and the dangerous work stand aloof, what chance for the most cultured academic, but on that whole cautious, and not over valiant Bengalis, and Brahmins?

It will also be a shock to the astute wire-pullers of the party rudely to wake them from their Utopian visions, to find that the Mussulmans, are not so easy to be led, have their own opinion about the relative merits and appropriate recognition, in the model constitution, that is some day to be, of Moslem and Hindu. Numerically, says Mr. Ali, the Hindus outnumber us, but in power of service we conceive that we are at least their equals, and entitled to as full representation. It is easy to forsee, that skilfully worked, Lord Morley's scheme, would lend itself to securing the permanent and overwhelming ascendancy of the Hindu majority.

So far from the National spirit having yet developed to the extent of making, Mussulmans, acquiesce in this, as a desirable or even tolerable consummation, we find them already vigorously, and sternly protesting. If there were the least approach to any real nationalisation of India, it should not matter a jot whether five Mussulmans and five Hindus, sat on Council, or ten Hindus, But as, under existing arrangements it is pretty evident, that there will be ten Hindus and no Mohammedans, the genuineness of Mr Gokhale's simple belief is thus early put to test—and found convincingly wanting. We should be the last to wish to discourage any honest political aspirations, among our Indian subjects, But we weary a little of the stale cant phrases, and we long to find a little more thought, and less eloquence in the outpourings of the Congress. This parading of ideals, which those who make use of them must know, if they are fit for even the least need of political power, to be utterly impracticable and unattainable, often appears to us to border very closely on wilful blindness and insincerity. It is true that the Indian party leaders in this country are in these, as in all other points, where extravagance is invoked to smother reason, out-Heroded by their English collegues. But that is the best excuse we can find for them, and it is not a good excuse. When those who have arrogated to themselves the fearful responsibility of creating, in a continent like India, an informed public opinion, intended to be brought to bear, scrupulously or unscrupulously, to serve party ends upon the Government, pretend to set up as models, the self-governing English colonies, pretend to believe that what has worked in Canada or Australia, could conceivably work in India, is indeed an end to be purposefully striven for, we stand aghast. They must either believe in these preposterously misleading and dangerous analogies or not. If they do, we refuse to treat them seriously. We must relegate them to the category of the emotional schoolboy, or the imo who plays with squibs and crackers near a powder-magazine, his iniquity excuseable only because of the immaturity of his intellect. If they do not, and we cannot doubt that if they ever reflect at all they do not, we prefer not to characterise the deliberate adoption of such educative means. The ignorant may believe that India could be run on self-governing lines, like Victoria: but Mr. Gokhale and Dr. Ghose ought to know, if they do not know, that this is ridiculous. At any rate Mr. Ali knows it and has the courage to say so. If this country is to work out any form of common political salvation for itself, (and we honestly doubt in view of the innumerable heterogeneous, and irreconcilably hostile elements it contains whether in the nature of things that is possible, at any rate, till long ages have modified or obliterated racial and religious antipathies) its only chance of doing so, is under the control of a stable English Government. Any concessions to the "legitimate (or otherwise) aspirations of Educated India" which have the effect of impairing the efficiency or weakening the prestige of the paramount power, will recoil disastrously upon those who are, in their almost childish exuberance so glib and imperious in demanding them. This again Mr. Ali sees clearly enough. It will be a pity if what may be read between every line of his admirable and suggestive address should fail to illuminate the foggy nations in which less temperate, and far less clear-sighted demagogues envelop their ideals and ultimate aims.

SPECTATOR.

DEATH OF DR. SIDNEY SMITH, M. D.

WE regret to announce the death, at home, of Dr. Sidney Smith, M.D., of which intelligence was received in Bombay on Saturday. He was born in March 1836, and was in the seventy second year of his age. He finally retired from Bombay only a few months ago; and esteemed and respected as he was by all who came in contact with him, no less for his professional skill than for the geniality of his disposition and his unfailing courtesy and kindness, his death will be regretted by a large circle of friends and acquaintences. Dr. Sidney Smith arrived in this country in October 1861. Joining the Service on the 1st August 1866, he was appointed Police Surgeon at Bombay. In February 1867, he was appointed Surgeon to the Coroner and Health Officer of the Port. In July of the following year, he assumed charge of the duties of Professor of Materia Medica in the Grant Medical College. He conscientiously performed the duties of these appointments and obtained leave to Europe on medical certificate from May 1869 to February 1870; and on his return to Bombay in the latter month, resumed charge of his duties as Surgeon to the Coroner and Health Officer of the Port. He also performed the duties of Professor of Materia Medica in the Grant Medical College from 18th February 1870 to June 1871. For over a year from the latter month to the end of June 1872, Dr. Sidney Smith officiated as Professor of Hygiene in the Grant Medical College. From April 1880, in addition to his other work, he also performed the duties of examining all medico-legal cases with a view to give evidence in the law Courts. In June 1884 Dr Smith relinquished the duties of Health Officer of the Port of Bombay. He went on furlough to Europe from May to November 1885; and on his return to Bombay in the latter month, he confined himself to the duties of Surgeon to the Coroner and Police Surgeon. He retired from the Service a few years ago, and was engaged in private practice until his final departure from Bombay. As Coroner, he was specially kind and considerate, and even at some personal sacrifice, attended to the convenience and religious susceptibilities of the relatives of deceased persons.

HONOUR TO SIR JACOB SASSOON.

THE office employes of Sir Jacob Sassoon, met at his bungalow in Victoria Road, Byculla, on Saturday evening to present him an address of congratulation on his having bestowed upon him the title of a Baronet, as a signal mark of favour from his Sovereign in recognition of his philanthropic work. The address, among other things, stated that the name of Sassoon was well known throughout Asia and Europe; that the members of the family had, by their cosmopolitan philanthropy, won the affection and esteem not only of their own co-religionists, but also of other communities; and that Sir Jacob Sassoon was deservedly recognised as the head of the Jewish community. His public and private charities were well-known; and the Government had selected a worthy person for a signal mark of their favour. The toast of Sir Jacob's health was drunk with enthusiasm by those present, and three hearty cheers were given for Sir Jacob and Lady Sassoon. The address was enclosed in an elegant casket and presented to Sir Jacob Sassoon, who promised to give all his employes the bonus of a month's salary in connection with the occasion. Flowers and scents having been distributed, the proceedings terminated, the men expressing their thanks to Sir Jacob for his liberality to them.

THE police have been sent to the Belvedere Jute Mills, Howrah, where trouble between the Hindu and Mahomedan operatives threatens.

AT the last meeting of the United Planters' Association, South India, held at Bangalore in August last, a Committee consisting of Messrs. Aylmer Martin, H. Waddington and C. H. Browne, was appointed to go into the whole question of the labour supply and to consider what step should be taken to put a stop to the emigration of advanced labourers to foreign countries. With a view to assisting the Committee in arriving at a decision regarding a solution of the various labour difficulties, Mr. Browne is circulating a series of questions through the Honorary Secretaries of the different Associations, relating to the labour in the different Districts.

A CORRESPONDENT sends a Home paper an amusing incident in regard to the Archbishop-designate of York, illustrating the simplicity of his life. It seems that Dr. Lang was seen having tea at one of the tea shops in London. When the girl handed him his ticket, the Bishop of Stepney, to his dismay, discovered that he had not sufficent money to pay for his modest tea. A Churchman who happened to be in the room at the time, recognising the situation, placed his purse at the disposal of the popular Archbishop-designate.

PROCLAMATION DAY.

POONA.

After the troops had formed for the New Year's Day parade at Poona and before the Royal Salute and feu-de-joi was fired, an interesting ceremony was performed on the parade ground yesterday, when General Aldercen, C. B., Commanding the 6th (Poona) Division, presented Khan Bahadur Captain D. B. Khambatta with the Volunteer Officers' Decoration, and in doing so he said he was very proud to present the decoration to him and congratulate him warmly on having earned this high distinction.

Captain Khambatta is already in receipt of the Long Service Medal, which was presented to him last March, at the P. V. R. Inspection in Camp by Brigadier-General Swann, C.B. He also is the proud possessor of the Afghan War Medal of 1878-79-80 with the clasp for "Ahmed Khel," and in this campaign he served for 22 months having been through Bolan Pass, Quetta, Kandahar, Khayber and Cabul, and having returned to India through the Khyber Pass.

Captain Khambatta has greatly interested himself in Parsi volunteering and he has spared neither time nor money to make it a success. Last May when he went up to Quetta he stirred up the smouldering embers of the Parsi portion of the Baluchistan Volunteer Rifles. He specially met the Parsee Volunteers of Sind who gave him a grand reception and his advice to them has done not a little to revive the old enthusiasm amongst them, as members have joined the Corps since his visit. The boys of the Panchgani Parsi Boarding School have been lately affiliated and the detachment of cadets those whom he inspected the other day. Parsis at Allahabad and other stations have lately followed his example. Captain Khambatta's life and soul is Volunteering and the bestowal of this unique distinction on a Parsi Officer, a decoration which can only be earned after eighteen years' efficient commissioned service, ought to be a red-letter day in the history of the Parsis in India, for no Parsi has to our knowledge earned such a military distinction; and military it is as the Volunteers never form an integral portion of the military forces of India, and this devotion and loyal service of Captain Khambatta, if nothing else, should induce Government to largely enroll suitable members of the community whose name is a by-word for loyalty and of which Captain Khambatta has proved himself such a worthy representative and whose worth they have not been long in recognising. It also behoves the Parsi community not only of Poona but of Bombay and other stations not to be behind hand in appropriating Captain Khambatta's worth and arduous labours, and in giving every stimulus to Parsi volunteering. The rich members of the community give away thousands of lakhs in charities of sorts, but to our mind a few thousand bestowed in giving the necessary encouragement to Parsi Volunteering will not only redound to their credit and loyalty but will, we are sure, meet with a grateful appreciation from the British Government.

QUETTA.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

QUETTA, JANUARY 2.

The Proclamation Day Parade was held by General Aylmer, V.C., Commanding the 4th Division, in bright and frosty weather. The surrounding hills were thickly covered with snow, making a most picturesque background to the 9,000 troops on parade. There was a large attendance of the public and as the day was an ideal one and there was not a particle of dust, the march past of the splendid Force on parade was a spectacle seldom equalled.

The Artillery, were, as usual, placed on the flanks, comprising Nos. 25 and 6 Mountain Batteries and Nos. 59 and 81 Heavy Batteries, all British. Only a very small force of Cavalry was present, but the troop of the 7th Hariana Lancers present, worthily upheld the reputation of the Indian Cavalry. The Infantry branch was well represented. Besides No. 23 Company of Sappers and Miners, there were on parade the South Wales Borderers, the York and Lancaster Regiment, the 121st Pioneers, the 126th Baluchistan Infantry, 14th Sikhs, 106th Hazara Pioneers, and the 1st and 2nd Battalions of the newly-raised 7th Gurkhas Rifles. This latter Regiment, although only just raised, acquitted themselves remarkably well.

Before the march past, the troops were formed into a hollow square and were addressed by the General, who intimated to them that the new rates of pay for British Officers of Native Regiment and for Native troops had been sanctioned by the King-Emperor.

CALCUTTA.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, JANUARY 2.

The usual parade was held in Calcutta yesterday when the Viceroy read out the concessions to the Indian Army, to the Officers commanding each unit, after which the latter read them each at the head of his troops. The Admiral and his Bluejackets took part in the celebration and Lord Kitchener and the entire Army Headquarter Staff were present.

In the evening the annual State Dinner was held at Government House, 116 guests sitting down with Lord Minto.

The marriage of Mr. G. H. Danvers Davy, of Paiyala, Palutam, second son of Mr. W. Vincombe Davy, Mysore Service (retired), and of the late Lady Rosa Davy, and Louise, only daughter of Mr. E. Wilson, of Hapugastenne, Ratnapura, took place at St. Peter's Church, Colombo, on the 2nd January.

Mme. Fallieres had two beautiful Dutch canaries, which she kept in a room at the Elysee in a pretty tri-coloured cage. The other morning she woke up to find both birds dead. The President was called, and, hurrying to the room, tried himself to revive the little creatures, but without success. A suspicious odour filled the room (the "Telegraph" says), and the architect, having examined it, found that gas was escaping from cracks in the heater. The discovery was timely, as who knows what might have happened if the room had been used as a bed-room some night by M. Fallieres? The canaries, by their death, perhaps saved the life of the President of the French Republic.

Mr. Lloyd-George, at the dinner of the Honourable Society of Cymmrodorion, said he believed that the success of Scotsmen was due very largely to the difficulties of their climate coupled, of course, with the magnificent educational system they had. A Scotch accent was almost as good as a testimonial, and they would not succeed as Welshmen until they put on a Welsh accent. Welshmen suffered really from over-modesty and want of confidence. "I have known three Scottish Premiers," he added, "and I understand that both Archbishops are Scotsmen, so Scotland is supreme in both worlds."

FOREIGN AFFAIRS.

(Continued from page 6.)

The speech from the Throne commenced, by referring to the 'temporary dissolution' of the first Turkish Parliament owing to the difficulties besetting the application of the Law of the Constitution promulgated by the Sultan after his accession. It was thought necessary to postpone the reconvocation of Parliament until the intellectual progress of the people had reached the desired standard. This object, having been attained owing to the great efforts made to advance the cause of education, the Sultan became convinced that Parliament should once more assemble as a guarantee of the present and future prosperity of the country. His Majesty expresses profound regret at the surprising action of Bulgaria and Austria-Hungary, the first in proclaiming her independence of the Sublime Porte and the second in annexing the provinces of Bosnia and Herzegovina. It was now the task of the Council of Ministers to choose what measures should be taken to safeguard the rights of the nation, and it was the Sultan's desire that they should obtain the support of Parliament in that task. His Majesty hoped that a satisfactory solution of these political questions could be found with the aid of the Great Powers. It was his desire that the national finances should be reorganized, the Budget properly balanced, the resources of the country developed, and its people's prosperity assured and that the Army and Navy should be brought to a high degree of efficiency. His Majesty's resolution to govern the country in conformity with the Law of the Constitution was irrevocable and his declaration was greeted with loud cheers from the assembly.

The Sultan, on returning to Yildiz Kiosk, was again heartily cheered by the crowds in the streets.

The day was observed as a public holiday in Constantinople.

Good wishes for its success have reached the Turkish Parliament from all sides. An address from the House of Commons, bearing the signatures of influential men of all parties, has gone to assure the Turkish Parliament of the sympathy with which it is regarded in Great Britain. Other Parliaments have taken the same course. The Russian Duma, the Parliaments of Italy, of Austria, of Hungary, of Servia, of Rumania a group of French Senators and both Houses of the United States Congress have all voted and despatched their congratulations. The Natal Mussulmans have telegraphed in a similar sense to the Sultan, and King Edward has also cabled his personal congratulations to His Majesty. It is a day of national rejoicing for Turkey and of deep satisfaction for all Turkey's friends. Optimism is prevalent and great as may be the difficulties of the new Parliament in finding constitutional forms capable of assimilation by the combination of Oriental races of which the Chamber consists, there is strong hope that the fine qualities always distinguishing the genuine Turk and the wisdom and moderation manifested by the reformers who have liberated the Empire from Abdul Hamid's atrociously bad personal rule will together succeed in securing good Government for the country and in leading it safely on the path of national regeneration.

G. D. WILLIAMS.

THE END OF THE WORLD.

THE DATE FIXED.

Reasoning from the principles of the pretty generally accepted nebular hypothesis the end of the world is to be reached very gradually through the increasing reign of cold and the lengthening of the earth's day. For it is evident that the sun cannot keep on radiating heat at the present rate, or, indeed, at any rate, forever. As Lord Kelvin well said, we know that the sun is cooling off just as certainly as we should know that a hot stone which we encountered in a field was cooling off, though we had not seen it long enough to measure the rate of its cooling. Heat is not a permanent quality of any known object. The sun must be losing its heat, and hence in time will become a cold and lifeless object.

If things continue to go on as they now do, astronomers tell us, according to the latest computation, that the sun will lose its life-giving heat long before 12,000,000 years have elapsed. Like all other cooling bodies, the sun must be diminishing in size. Its diameter must be contracting. Newcomb estimates that in less than 5,000,000 years the sun's diameter will contract to one-half its present length, so that the sun will occupy only one-eighth of the space it now occupies. It is hardly possible for it after that to continue to furnish as much heat as it does now, but it must then cool off with great rapidity.

This reasoning is based on the supposition that the sun is not yet a solid body, but is so hot that its mass is still in a gaseous state. But the force of gravity upon the sun is so great that the gas is compressed into a much smaller proportionate compass than it is on the earth. The force of gravity on the surface of the sun is 27 times that on the earth, so that a man weighing 150 pounds on the earth would weigh nearly two tons on the sun. So great is this pressure of gravity on the gases of the sun that they are reduced to one quarter the density of the solid nucleons of the earth.

THE EARTH TO FEED THE SUN.

But so long as the nucleus of the sun continues to be gaseous it will continue to grow hotter as it diminishes in size. So soon, however, as it loses sufficient heat to allow the material to take on the solid form, a crust will be formed and the radiating heat will rapidly diminish. Probably, also, the heat radiated will diminish long before that time, even though the sun is growing hotter, because of the diminishing size of the globe.

The only way that the astronomers can see to avoid this slow paralysis of the sun, and so of the whole solar system, is that just proposed by Professor Langly in a sensational article depicting what would happen if a dark world moving at an incredible speed in space should come so near our sun that the two would collide. In this case the original heat of the sun might be restored but the catastrophe would practically produce such an expansion of its volume and such an increase of its radiating power that everything on the earth would be burned up, producing about such phenomena as are described by the Apostle Peter. Indeed, the resemblance between the words of the apostle and the theory of Professor Langley was so striking as it was unexpected, so much so that some readers may not know from which source the following quotation is taken:—

"The heavens shall pass away with a great noise, and the elements shall be dissolved with fervent heat, and the earth and the works therein shall be burned up."

But the suggestion of the astronomer was pure speculation. There are no apparent signs of any such approaching catastrophe as Dr. Langely suggests as possible. At any rate, we may settle down to the conclusion that so far as astronomical forces are concerned the present order of things will not be disturbed for three or four million years.—"Science Siftings."

MERRY MOMENTS WITH SCHOLARS.

Amusing Stories from a Schoolmaster's Note-Book.

Mr. Henry J. Barker in the "Pall Mall Magazine" writes:—

In my lecture on Humour at School I usually preface my series of stories by stating that whilst juvenile wit, properly so called, is rare, humour and "naivete" are fairly common.

In these few selections I trust that few will be found which are not calculated to draw a titter from the reader, and afford a few "merry moments."

A NEW VISION OF JACOB.

During a Scripture examination in a Sheffield school the master received a very original piece of information from one of the lads.

The teacher was dealing with the subject of Jacob's vision of the ladder which reached to heaven, and on which angels ascended and descended.

Presently he asked, "And where was Jacob lying whilst he saw this wonderful vision?"

"On the ground," answered one of the boys.

"Just so," said the master. "But 'how' was he lying?"

"With his head on the kerb-stone," responded the lad.

A BOY'S DISILLUSION.

A few inspectors have such a kind, friendly, and familiar way with them, that their official visit to a school savours more of the nature of a treat than an examination.

A certain gentleman of this type once put a class of village scholars quite off their guard by his blandness and affability. After having passed a few words with the master, he stepped into one of the classrooms justlike any ordinary "visitor," stood before the boys, chucked one of them under the chin, and began as follows:

"Now, Tommy, suppose that you and I were playing at marbles. At the start, you have ten, and I have eight."

The boys all pricked up their ears with interest. They thought it was the beginning of a story.

"Well, when the game is over, you have won half my marbles. So I want you to play again in order that I may win some back."

The boys hitched still closer up.

"In the next game, I win half the whole number of marbles you have. Now, Tommy, my question is this: how many marbles have you got left?"

Then Tommy, utterly disgusted, suddenly drew his face away from the inspector, leaned back in his desk, and exclaimed:

"Well, I'am blowed; then it's sums arter all!"

STAR DIFFERETH FROM STAR.

Whilst examining a class of boys on the subject of the English Reformation, I asked the pupils to write down one or two interesting facts respecting John Wycliffe. Presently, one boy—who evidently had some confused recollection of having been told that Wycliffe was sometimes called the Morning Star of the Reformation—produced the following effusion:

"John Wycliffe lived at Lutterworth, but afterwards came to London. He was a great reformer, and succeeded in starting the "Morning Star."

THE "ENTENTE CORDIALE."

This reminds me of a very ingenuous answer I once received whilst conducting an examination on the commerical relations of England and France. After touching on the imports and exports of the two countries, I came to the subject of their treaties, etc. Presently, I said:

"Now, boys, we have heard a great deal about the "Entente Cordiale." Can any boy tell me what is meant by it?"

One little fellow in the back part of the class immediately raised his hand.

"Well?" I said.

"It means, sir," he replied, "that when you meet a Frenchman and you get a talking to him, you must not mention Waterloo, except he is asking you the way to the station."

LITERAL INTERPRETATION.

The boy in the following story evidently thought that some sort of answer was better than no answer at all.

I was examining the class in reading, and the paragraph which this boy had to read for me finished with the sentence: "The summit of this mountain is clothed in virgin snow."

"What," I asked the boy, as he concluded—"what is virgin snow?"

The scholar looked desperately round for a few moments, scratched his head, and then stammered out:

"Why, sir, snow that—that is—the shape of a virgin."

A TALE OF A "WOPS."

The mistress of an Infants' School was giving her children a lesson on Reading and Spelling. In the piece selected to be read, the sentence occurred. "Why did not Tom catch the wasp?"

After these words had been read, the mistress asked:

"Now, what is that curly mark at the end of the sentence?"

And a little dot of a child replied:

"Oh, ma'am, that is the wops's sting!"

THE NEW BABY.

The teacher of a girls' school once received a very pat answer from one of her pupils. Punctuality of attendance was of the highest importance with this lady. She was down sharp on any scholar who came into school even a few minutes after nine.

One morning a tall girl belonging to the first class walked in just as the clock was on the stroke of ten—that is, she was nearly an hour late.

"Hallo! How is this?" asked the mistress.

"Please, ma'am," answered the girl—"please ma'am, my mother has just got a new baby, and——"

"Very well, that will do. Go to your place; but I hope it won't happen again."

"That's just what father said, ma'am!"

NOT A LATINIST.

Pupils often get puzzled over the meaning of words not included in their own everyday vocabulary.

I was examining a class of elder boys in Reading, when the word "pacify" occurred in the sentence read. After some little difficulty, I elicited from the scholars that the word meant to "calm" or "quieten." I went on to explain that it was derived from the Latin word "pax" ("pacis"), meaning peace. Then, finally, I said:

"Now, boys, I will give you a little Latin phrase which, I think, some of you know very well. It is, "Pax vobiscum:" Peace be—— Now, what boy can finish the phrase for me?"

"Peace, be 'still'" promptly replied one scholar.

THE ANTIPODES.

Children sometimes carry away very erroneous impressions of that which has been communicated to them in lessons at school.

A certain lady teacher had been giving her girls a lesson on the size and shape of the earth, and in speaking of the people of New Zealand and the Antipodes, had mentioned that their feet were, in fact, opposite ours.

One little girl who had been an interested listener, on arriving home and sitting down to tea, said to her mother:

"Oh, mother, I should so like to go to the Antipodes!"

"The Antipodes!" cried her mother: "what's that?"

"Why, New Zealand, and all round there."

"Lawks, child," said the mother, "why would you like to go there?"

Because I should be able to see the men and women walking upside down!"

THE STATUS QUO.

In the course of a lesson on the subject of Domestic Economy and Hygiene, a mistress got a singularly smart and apt answer from a girl.

Speaking of milk and its importance as a food, the lady asked:

"What is the best place wherein to keep the milk perfectly nice and fresh during, say, a hot summer day?"

And one girl—evidently thinking it was an easy one—promptly answered:

"Please, teacher, in the cow."

WAYS AND MEANS.

During what is called an "observation" lesson, a mistress was questioning a class of small boys on certain points or things they had observed in connection with the habits of animals in water.

"What do fishes swim with?" the lady asked.

"With their fins," replied one scholar.

"Right. And dogs?"

"Their paws," answered the next.

"Very good. And now, the next boy, what do little boys swim with?"

"Bathing-pants, mum."

A QUESTION OF INFLECTION.

The masculine and feminine genders of nouns and pronouns often prove a great difficulty with children.

A certain inspector, after eliciting from a class of London boys that the feminine of Jew was Jewess, of Master, Mistress, etc., proceeded to give some rather harder questions.

"What is the feminine of 'inspector'?" he asked, pointing to a ragged little urchin in front.

"It ain't got none," said the lad, thinking, possibly, that the gentleman was laying a trap for him.

"Oh, yes, it has," said the inspector; "lady inspectors are plentiful enough. For instance, I dare say you know there is a lady who inspects the laundry work in the girl's department of this school. Now what do you call her?"

"Why," answered the lad, "a washer-woman, of course!"

DOMESTIC.

Masters and mistresses receive some strange excuses from pupils in connection with absence from school—some naive and amusing, others artful or flimsy. The following example is certainly of the former class.

In a South London school, a boy returned after a whole day's absence, and was at once called up to the master's desk to explain.

"Why were you absent yesterday?"

Please, sir, my mother was ill," answered the boy.

"But surely she was not so ill as to cause you to be away all day?"

"Oh, yes, she was sir; she was so ill that she had to have a baby."

A TOO FAMILIAR JINGLE.

In a village school, the rector's wife was questioning a mixed class of boys and girls on certain branches of their religious knowledge. Presently she came to the subject of Noah's Ark. After having touched briefly on that, she asked the children whether they knew of any other ark mentioned in the Bible.

"Yes," answered one eager little girl, "the Ark of the Covenant."

"Quite right," said the lady, much pleased. And then, thinking of the ark of bulrushes in connection with the baby Moses, she asked, "And can you mention any other?"

The child, after a few minutes hard thought, cried out, "Oh, yes, ma'am, 'ark! the herald angels sing!"

VULGAR FRACTIONS.

A lady cookery-teacher was giving her girls a demonstration-lesson, as it is called, on different kinds of meat pies and how to make them. Presently she said, "You see, girls, here I have a pound of steak for making a pie. If I cut it into four equal parts, what will those parts be?"

"Quarters" answered a girl.

"And if I cut the pieces equally again?"

"Eighths," answered the next girl.

"And if I cut them again?"

"Six-eenths," answered the next.

"And if I cut them once more?"

"Mince-meat, ma'am!" answered the end girl.

AN EASY ONE.

In a West Riding school, an inspector was examining the boys on the size and shape of the earth. He wanted to find out whether the lads really understood that our planet was round. So he asked: "Supposing, boys, that I bored a hole right through the middle of the earth, where should I come out?"

And one boy, thinking it was an easy one, promptly replied: "Out at the other side!"

WHY ARE FLOWERS SCENTED?

Mr. Robert Nairn, of Christchurch, New Zealand, contributes to "Current Thought" a very interesting article on the above subject. He asks: "Why are flowers scented?" The answer is definite, viz., to allure the insects to the flowers so that they may be pressed into the service of the plant to act as a pollen bearer from one flower to another, for without this assistance, these plants would necessarily die out, not having the capacity of transferring their pollen without the aid of insect agency. But it will be stated that some flowers are fertilised without the visit of insects, and at the same time, there has been a transference of pollen. This is quite true, but not among those flowers which are scented. For it will be found almost without an exception that flowers which have perfume are cross-fertilised through the agency of insects' visits. Associated with perfume, there is also to be found, at times, very highly-coloured petals, but not generally. In tropical countries, when the struggle for perpetuation by pollination is very great, and where in fact life is very abundant high colouring and strong perfume are often associated.

"Quite a number of the most highly scented flowers are neither conspicuous nor strikingly beautiful, the mignonette, boronia, violet, azara, daphne, chimonanthus, and others are examples. The size of the petals and colourings of these flowers are not likely to attract, but the perfume wafted through the air is so attractive to the insects, which visit them, that it will be found on any bright day these flowers are having many callers, who quite unconsciously act as marriage priests, and are rewarded for so doing with the honey which is so cleverly secreted, that it can only be obtained by them when performing the marriage nuptial to the plant."

Flowers which are noted for beauty and scent, such as magnolias, Himalayan rhododendrons, orchids, gardenias, tuberose, liliums, etc., insure by their attractive combinations an almost certain visit from insect life.

Some flowers have a repulsive perfume (to man), but are peculiarly attractive to some insects. The carrion plant, the aristolochia, the black lily, and others, are all noted for their strong perfume resembling putrid meat. These flowers are dependent on the visits of carrion flies for their pollination. When the flowers are out, they will, if the day be a warm one, waft their perfume to a considerable distance. Observers state that these carrion flies have been known to travel several hundred yards owing to attraction by the odour of these plants, and have been so deceived by the appearance of the colour, which is very similar to putrid meat, that they have made use of the same in which to lay their eggs. In so doing they continually act as pollen-bearers to the plant.

Night-flowering plants are mostly scented, and are either white, yellow, or the palest pink in colour. This limitation of colour is necessitated by the fact that other colours, such as red and blue, are not conspicuous in the dark, and would be passed over by the insects and moths which move about at night. The association of colour and scent again proves a strong factor in the character and development of a plant. The scent of these flowers is curiously withheld if the weather is cold and wet, when the months are not out making their visits.

Quite a number of flowers are neither scented nor conspicuous. The pines, garrya, filbert, and grasses are examples. These have nothing to do with the insect world, but make use of the wind to distribute their pollen grains. In the early spring and during summer, the air is often clouded with the minute particles which are distributed with the greatest prodigality so as to insure the reproduction of their species. One might continue, but enough has been stated to index the answer to the query, "Why Are Flowers Scented?"

THE SITUATION IN EUROPE.

THE NEAR EAST.

Dec. 12.—The "Times" Vienna correspondent says that the situation in reference to the Near Eastern question is considered there to have improved. It was announced in a semi-official organ yesterday that the Austrian Ambassador in Constantinople will take steps to-day which are likely to lead to the resumption of direct negotiations with Turkey on the annexation question. In Servia the idea of a scheme of autonomy for Bosnia and Herzegovina is gaining ground.

The "Politische Correspondenz" dates from St. Petersburg a statement that in Russian official circles the situation is regarded as notably improved in view of the Austro-Hungarian answer to the last Russian Note. No difference of opinion, it adds, exists between the two Governments concerning the final object of the negotiations. The difficulties are only formal, and can be removed by further good will on the part of Austria-Hungary. The efforts on both sides sincerely tend in this direction, and a favourable result is hoped for. Since yesterday, concludes the "Politische Correspondenz," the tension has considerably decreased.

The "Times" correspondent adds:—While eager to share the confidence expressed in the "Politische' Correspondenz that the Austro-Russian negotiations will henceforth proceed smoothly towards a favourable result, well-informed diplomatists here refrain from prophecy and wait for proof that the two Governments are really impatient to arrive at a satisfactory understanding. Confidence is more pronounced, though not absolute, in regard to the Austro-Turkish negotiations. As lately as forty-eight hours ago Baron von Aehrenthaly's attitude did not reveal a clear perception of the urgency of an agreement with Turkey. It may have been modified in the meantime by the good advice which Prince Bulow is believed to tender privately while protesting publicly against "unfruitful criticism" of Austria-Hungary.

The Imperial Chancellor's declarations yesterday have awakened here an echo more general and more spontaneous than that of his former utterance. They are popularly regarded as strengthening the position of Austria-Hungary and of Baron von Aehrenthal to the same extent as if Prince Bulow had promised that the German army should be mobilised in support of whatever policy Austria-Hungary might think fit to pursue. "The united armies of Germany and Austria-Hungary form a rampart behind which the citizens of both empires and the peace of the world know themselves to be safely "sheltered" is the idea expressed by the "Zeit" this morning and glibly repeated from mouth to mouth to-day. Cautious observers draw less high-sounding conclusions—but agree that Prince Bulow has cleverely scored a diplomatic point, and has, without unfruitful public criticism, registered probably a fruitful claim to future Austro-Hungarian gratitude.

Dec. 14. A long official "communique" which appears (13th) in the "Fremdenblatt" of Vienna announces that the Austro-Hungarian Government has declared itself ready to resume the interrupted negotiations with Turkey, and that its Ambassador at Constantinople has already received his instructions. The Porte, it is added, has declared that, within the limits of its legal competency, it will do all it can to check the boycott of Austrian goods. "It will give lively satisfaction if the impending negotiations should lead to a complete understanding, and if economic relations should at the same time return to their normal channel." Simultaneously with this statement the "Fremdenblatt" publishes a violent philippic against the British Press as the source of all the evils that afflict the foreign policy of the Dual Monarchy. The Vienna correspondent of the "Times" regards this attack as a move on the part of Baron von Aehrenthal to find a scapegoat for his own failures in diplomacy and statecraft. The Minister continues to be sharply assailed in several of the Vienna journals.

The correspondent of the "Daily Chronicle" telegraphs from Constantinople (13th): The Marquis Pallavicini, the Austro-Hungarian Ambassador, is acting on the latest instructions to adopt a more conciliatory attitude. To-day he had a lengthy interview with Kiamil Pasha, the Grand Vizier, and I learn from a reliable diplomatic source that Austria has offered 50,000,000 l (about 2,000,000l.) as copensation for the annexation of Bosnia and Herzegovina.

The Cabinet this evening discussed the offer, which, I understand they found altogether inadequate.

Turkish papers give prominence to the War Minister's decision to sell the sword of honour presented to him by the Sultan last week in aid of a fund for providing clothing for the troops on the Roumelian frontier.

Cettinje, Dec. 13 ("Reuter").—The Montenegrin Government has issued a decree that from to-morrow goods imported from countries with which Montenegro has no Commercial treaty shall be taxed at the maximum tariff. This regulation will particularly affect Austria-Hungary, as Montenegro imports more goods from her than from any other country.

The Government has also established a commercial agency in London in order to give British products the benefit of the minimum tariff in accordance with the existing commercial treaty.

Dec. 15.—The "Times" correspondent at Constantinople says that there is reason to believe that, during his last interview with the Grand Vizier, the Austrian Ambassador stated that his Government would be prepared, in return for certain promises by the Porte, to facilitate the construction of the Mitrovitza Railway, to abolish the Austrian post offices in the Ottoman Empire, and to support a Turkish demand for such a modification of the Capitulations as would enable Turkey to raise her import duties to fifteen per cent. It is believed, however, that in the course of the next few days Austria will offer more substantial compensation to the Porte. It is stated that yesterday the Ambassador communicated a Note from his Government, calling the attention of the Porte to the loss to Austrian trade caused by the boycott, but at the same time expressing readiness to continue the negotiations.

Berlin, Dec. 14 "(Times)".—It is now confidently predicted here in circles that do not draw their information either from the Wilhelmstrasse of Vienna, not only that the present improvement in the situation will continue, but that the Conference is sure to be held sooner or later.

Dec. 16.—St. Petersburg, Dec. 15 "(Times)".—Russia accepts the Austrian proposal for a preliminary exchange of views with the European Cabinets regarding the events connected with the annexation of Bosnia-Herzegovina. The terms of the reply to be sent to Vienna were settled to-day, after conferences between M. Isvolsky and the British and French Ambassadors. It distinctly stipulates that the Russian acceptance solely concerns the "modus procedendi" without anywise prejudicing the questions forming the programme of the future Conference. In authoritative quarters here the view is held—and doubtless is shared in London and Paris that the Austrain proposal involves a good deal of delay, but that the "detente" attendant upon the very fact of the negotiations, coupled with the prospect of an amicable adjustment of the present difficulties, are assets of incontestable value.

The "Times" Constantinople correspondent says, it is believed that the Austrian Government is prepared to make a first offer to Turkey of 2,500,000l. as compensation for the annexation of the occupied provinces. The Turkish demand is said to amount to 4,166,000l. Thus far, however, the negotiations have been confined to a preliminary exchange of views between the Grand Vizier and the Austrian Ambassador.

Dec. 17.—Direct negotiations with Austria-Hungary will, in all probability, be opened on Saturday, by which date the Marquis Pallavicini expects to receive detailed instructions. Official opinion is hopeful that the negotiations will be brought to a speedy and successful issue, which will facilitate the meeting of the Conference.

Moroeco.—Tangier, Dec. 15 (Reuter).—Sergt. Balding, who accompained the army of Abd el-Aziz on its march to Marakesh last August, has been appointed official cavalry instuctor to Mulai Hafid's army. As Sergt. Balding's regiment is in India he has been transferred to the 11th Hussars.

This appointment follows the precedent set by the appointment of Kaid Sir Harry Maclean to reorganise the Moroccan Army in the time of Mulai-el-Hussen. As evidence of Mulai Hafid's leanings, the appointment of Sergt. Balding is interesting, and especially so in view of Germany's resent activity at Fez, her summons to the Powers last September to recognise Mulai Hafid as Sultan, the hurried and secret journey to his Court at Fez of Dr. Vassels, the German Consul, and the fact that Mulai Hafid's shells were marked "Karlsruhe." Last year, too, it was two German officers, Col. Wolff and Major Tschudi, who were sent for by Abd-el-Aziz to reorganise his engineering and artillery departments.

Paris, Dec. 15 "Times."—A good deal of excitement has been aroused by the publication in this morning's papers of the following telegram, dated yesterday, from the correspondent of the Havas Agency at Colomb Bechar:—

Fifty men of the Foreign Legion, fully armed and with bayonets fixed, stopped the train from Colomb Bechar yesterday on its way to Oran. In the train was General Vigy, formerly commanding the subdivision of Ain Sefra. All the doors were guarded by the soldiers. The driver, being unable to proceed, reversed his engine and did not stop until he had reached a point between Mulai Abdel-Kadar and E Beida. General Vigy got out of the train and talked with the soldiers, who subsequently deserted and made for the Moroccan frontier. The train then continued its journey and reached Oran four hours late.

The "Temps" gives further information with regard to this extraordinary incident. It says that on Dec. 13 forty-eight men of the Foreign Legion, of German nationality. Left the Southern Oran post of Ain el-Hadjar with arms and equipment. One of them had succeeded in stealing a lieutenant's cloak, and, dressed in this, took command of the party. They marched towards Bu Rechid and awaited the arrival of the morning train from Colomb Bechar to Saida and Oran. When the train appeared, one of them, standing on the line, signalled with a red lamp for it to stop. The driver pulled up. The soldiers immediately formed a line on either side of the train with bayonets fixed. Some of them were then told off to mount the engine and guard's van, while others guarded the doors of the carriages. There were in the train General Vigy, Col. de Bouillon, Capt. Feral, and about forty other persons. While some of the soldiers cut the telepraph wires, the driver was ordered to reverse his engine under threats of instant death. The pseudo-lieutenant in command of the party explained that he was executing the orders of the division. The intervention of General Vigy and Col. de Bouillon, although the latter was in uniform was of no avail. The train started to return, and, after passing one station, the leader of the mutineers ordered the driver to stop. He did so, whereupon all the soldiers left the train, drew up in perfect order, and at the command of their leader, "Forward, quick march," quietly disappeared in the night towards the south-west. It was 3 A.M. The train afterwards resumed its journey to Oran, and General Vigy telegraphed in all directions the news of the incident. As soon as the military authorities were informed gendarmes were sent from Ain-el-Hadjar and Saida in pursuit of the deserters.

Dec. 16.—According to the special telegrams of the Matin from Oran, the fifty soldiers of the Foreign Legion who deserted and held up a train at Bo Reshid were of German nationality, and other accounts state that the pretended officer who commanded the deserters was a Bavarian named Pal.

As soon as the military authorities at Oran were informed of what had taken place, troops were sent out to scour the country. Ultimately thirty-two of the mutinous legionaries were surrounded, and, as they were in the last stage of exhaustion, they offered no resistance, and quietly surrendered. The same afternoon the rest of the fugitives were captured with the exception of the leader, the "soi-disant" Lieut. Pal.

Saida, Dec. 16 (Reuter).—M. Rappart, a property owner at Le Malhic, in the Marhun district, this morning arrested Pal, the leader of the mutinous foreign legionaries. He called at M. Rappart's house and asked for food, and was at once seized. He was famished and exhausted and made no resistance. Later in the day he was handed over to the gendarmes who were searching the country for him.

Sir Edward Carson, at the prize distribution of Pitman's Metropolitan School, said his one connection with that institution was that when he was a much younger man, he tried to learn Pitman's shorthand. "I absolutely failed, for I had to resign the one appointment that resulted from my early efforts at the instance of a learned judge in Ireland, because of the manner in which I reported one of his judgments."

A resident in a Paris suburb, who was a victim of the confidence trick recently, has had an ingenious revenge. Recognising at the Saint Lazare Station the other day the confederates who had victimised him, he assumed an innocent air, and allowed himself to be fleeced, in an identical manner, a second time. When the confederates proceeded to open the stolen purse a violent explosion occurred, the owner having placed in it a cartridge of fulminate of mercury. The holder fell down, badly burned about the face and hands, and is now in the infirmary.

John L. Sullivan, once the champion heavy-weight, has obtained a divorce at Chicago. Sullivan testified that he married in 1883, and separated from his wife in 1884. He charged her with desertion and improper conduct. The ex-gladiator told the Court, according to the "Telegraph," "I have been off rum four years now, and I have won back money and self-respect. I am a new man, and will never take another drink. I have killed the desire by auto-suggestion and faith in myself. Matrimony is an ideal state for a man if he gets it right, but if he gets it like did it is something unprintable."

MR. BOTTOMLEY FINED £300.

Contempt of Court.

TIME ALLOWED FOR PAYMENT.

The rule nisi granted on the application of the Attorney-General against Mr. Horatio Bottomley, M.P., calling upon him to show cause why he should not be committed for alleged contempt of court in publishing certain articls and a picture in "John Bull," on December 18, came before Justices Bigham and Walton, sitting as a King's Bench Divisional Court.

The Attorney-General Sir William Robsen, was present on behalf of the Director of Public Prosecutions. Mr. F. E. Smith, K.C., and Mr. Hemmerde, K.C., held watching briefs on behalf of the defendants other than Mr. Bottomley who are concerned in the proceedings now pending at the Guildhall.

The case was called on as the King against Bottomley. Mr. Bottomley, who occupied a seat at the soliciters, table addressing their lordships said he understood he was there to show cause why a writ of attachment should not issue against him for contempt in publishing or causing to be published in a newspaper called "John Bull" certain comments calculated to prejudice the proper trial in certain proceedings against himself and others now pending at the Guildhall. All he knew of the circumstances preceding the granting of the rule was that he had read the Attorney-General's speech to their lordships and the short affidavit field in support of the application of the rule.

As the consequences of such a motion if successful might be very serious to him, he was sure their lordships would grant him a few minutes indulgence if before reading the affidavit he had filed he asked permission to state shortly the circumstances leading up the postion in which he now found himself

HISTORY OF THE LIQUIDATION.

Mr. Bottomley then proceeded to place before their lordships the history of the liquidation of the Joint Stock Trust and Finance Corporation, Ltd., of which he was chairman, and which went into voluntary liquidation towards the end of 1905, and was placed in compulsory liquidation in May 1906. The preliminary inquiry now being held at the Guildhall in the prosecution against himself and others arose out of that liquidation.

There had, said Mr. Bottomley, been a great deal of correspondence between the law officers of the Crown and himself in regard to the grievances which he maintained he had against certain officials of the company winding-up department.

Mr. Bottomley went on to refer to the serious allegations of fraud which were made against him and which were the subject of investigation at the public examinations. Amongst other charges was one that as a director of this company he had applied its funds for payment of his own private debts and concealed the fact by false book entries. That charge, said Mr. Bottomley, he thought he had successfully disposed of. He had no reason to think that further proceedings were contemplated.

The next thing that happened was that a summons was served upon him at the end of November to appear at the Guildhall and answer certain charges of conspiracy which embraced some charges in the Official Receiver's report.

DEFENDANT'S AFFIDAVIT.

Mr. Bottomley read his affidavit, in which he was stated to be the responsible editor of "John Bull," a periodical with a large circulation which went to press on a Monday afternoon. When, on Tuesday, December 8, he first saw the complete print he at once instructed the printers to print no more. The result was that some orders from the wholesale trade were not completed. On Monday last he was again busily engaged in court, and it was not until late that night that he saw a rough proof of the proceedings at the Guildhall. Although this was written in a much less powerful strain than the first article, he ordered the article to be withdrawn.

He carefully gave instructions that no cartoons or sketches should be published with reference to the proceedings, and several which had been prepared were discarded. This was before the rule was applied for. He accepted full responsibility for the editorial note, to which the Attorney-General said he did not attach much importance, and he had given instructions that for the future no comment of any description, whether pictorial or otherwise, was to appear bearing upon this prosecution.

As regards the articles that had appeared, Mr. Bottomley said he was bound to state that there were several phrases in them which he admitted were capable, quite apart from influencing a jury of being construed by their lordships as scandalising the authorities, and to that extent he was bound to say he was deeply sorry and to express his regret. He (Mr. Bottomley) did not himself like the phrase. "Our editor a raging favourite." As for the words, "dirty prosecution," if it was thought that they in any way referred to the administration of justice itself he could only express his regret, which he did without any hesitation.

Having dealt with the "open telegram" to Mr. Horace Avory, K.C., by contending that the first witness might reasonably be expected to justify a strong opening by counsel, Mr. Bottomley urged that inasmuch as his lips were closed—he was told it would be six months before the case for the Crown would be proved—he felt justified in saying to his Parliamentary constituency and his readers what his views were. Being an accused party he thought he had license and latitude.

NO DESIRE TO PRESS CHARGE.

The Attorney-General said after the affidavit put in and the

KIM AND HIS "HALF-BROTHER."

MR. J. A. GRAHAM. Honorary Superintendent, St. Andrew's Colonial Home, has written the following which he claims to be a contribution towards the solution of an Imperial problem:—

In his inimitable story of "Kim," Rudyard Kipling gave the British people a vivid picture of a European waif floating upon the deep, broad muddy stream of Indian life, and his book is a vigorous call to "come over and help" those who are in danger of being engulfed in the waters.

The St. Andrew's Colonial Homes at Kalimpong exist to befriend such waifs as Kim.

Some years ago a red-headed lad was admitted to the Homes. A soldier's son too he was, his mother had died; his father was careless and left him to his own devices; he got into trouble and found himself in a Reformatory. The Superintendent of the Reformatory grieved to see the one English boy in the midst of natives and believing that the boy had been more sinned against than sinning pled with the Homes to give him a chance. Will came to us a physical wreck from fever and spleen. But in the bracing mountain air of Kalimpong his fever gradually disappeared; in the British environment there created he recovered self-respect and on the farm he acquired a physique which enabled him to realise his ambition of enlisting in the Army. Now he is serving his King and country in the Royal Artillery instead of swelling the ranks of the criminal classes and becoming a disgrace to the British name and fame in India as there was otherwise every prospect of his doing if left to himself.

A Scottish Minister discovered a boy of twelve in a miserable native quarter of Calcutta. The father, a railway man, had basely deserted him. Robert was sent to Kalimpong. When he came he had almost no clothing, and his luggage consisted of a Bible wrapped in a rag. Later on that boy distinguished himself by taking second place in one of the divisions of a Sunday School Examination open to all India.

A man, who had retired to Britain, left behind him a boy, who was taken away by an "ayah" to a distant part of Bengal. The father's conscience was awakened to a sense of his responsibility; he made ample provision for the education of his child and the Homes' authorities were eventually able to track the child. Although but two years ago that boy was clad in a "dhoti," or cotton cloth, and did not know a word of English, we shall be surprised if he does not turn out a perfect little gentleman.

Kim's brothers and half-brothers are not all of his type. Many of them have had good parents, whose death has left them in a state of destitution in the miasmal environment of the plains of India.

We think of two fine boys of pure British Colonial blood from Upper India, who on the death of their blind widowed father, had no one to care for them. They are now emigrants in New Zealand, where they have a chance of becoming successful Colonists.

PROBLEM OF THE POOR EURASIAN.

Kim's half-brothers are, moreover, greater far in number than his brothers of pure European birth. They are known to the world as Eurasians (European-Asians) and spring from the connection of the West with the East. The half-brother is not so virile as Kim. He is by nature softer becoming of the touch of the more indolent and less robust blood of the tropics. His stamina is poorer but his vices, though less turbulent, are if anything more insinuating and difficult to eradicate. The problem in India—a land of many complex problems—is harder than that of the poorer type of Eurasian; and no class is more deserving of sympathy. For he naturally claims connection with the ruling race, and he nominally belongs to the Christian religion. It is not surprising therefore, that millions of the more ignorant people of India judge the British power and the religion of Christ by those people with a result unflattering to the prestige of our country or strengthening to the evidence of our faith. There are many waifs among the half-brothers.

CHILDREN OF THE RESPECTABLE POOR.

The poor European or Eurasian widow finds India a hard place in which to earn a living. Nursing is one of the few openings for her. But how can she qualify herself if she is hampered with a young family? Quite a number of such have found the Homes ready to receive their children while they have gone to learn their future profession in a hospital on the plains. Or, it may be, the father has proved a failure—fallen a victim, perhaps, to drink—and the brave young wife has set herself to take up the burden of their family with the aid of the Homes.

Still another class is that of the respectable Eurasian with a miserable pittance as a salary, who cannot afford to pay the fees at an ordinary hill school. He finds the Homes ready to accept them on such terms as he can honourably offer, for it is our rule to take even the smallest sum from such on the principle of preserving the feeling of responsibility on the part of the parents. Many a case comes before us of noble self-sacrifice in the interests of the family. Such parents could perhaps find a shelter and an apology for an education in some poor school on the plains, but they know that the outlook for their children would be even more gloomy than their own. One of the saddest experiences is to trace the gradual downcome, generation by generation, of the decendants of men who have helped to build up the British Empire in India.

For such children, then, the St. Andrew's Colonial Homes were instituted. It has been estimated that there are 30,000 of them in India. We can, therefore, urge the divine claim of charity as well as that of patriotism, in appealing on their behalf.

NO SERVANTS EMPLOYED.

Kim and his half-brother require the closest supervision and attention. It is impossible to make such effective under the conditions of a huge Central Institution such as was prevalent till lately in Britain and is still so in India. So we have adopted the cottage system of Barnardo and Quarrier, placing 26 or more children in each roomy house.

The nature of the supervision is all important. In India, where native labour is cheap and caste regulates employment, the poorest family has some sort of domestic servant. Nay, in almost all the humblest orphanages servants are employed. This constitutes one of the greatest difficulties in giving Kim and his half-brother a sensible training for where there is a native to do the work, the child of European lineage will "boss" and, the cheaper the servant the greater (usually) is the danger of evil communications. It was, therefore, decided at the beginning to have no servants in the Homes. Kim's friends thought it madness and his half-brother's people imagined that their little ones would be ignored or lower than the lowest natives. It was a bold experiment to make, but we considered it repression of a fundamental principle and we persevered. The result has been our justification, for although we have not yet outlived the prejudice against us, the violent opposition has passed away. Some imagined that we wanted to run the Homes "on the cheap." On the contrary we could not have chosen a more costly method. It was to bring from Britain two ladies for each Cottage—a "Mother" and an "Auntie," as the children call them—who would by personal example, show that work and refinement are not antagonistic, and who by making the children work, would teach them that true dignity is not incompatible with manual labour. We have a splendid band of ladies who give themselves up to the children, and the experiment has proved successful.

DEVELOPING GRIT AND RESOURCE.

The main object of surrounding the children with this British environment is to develop grit and resource, which are as a rule lamentably deficient in the class we have no fear as to the future of the children, whatever be their walk in life. In the past, the great ambition of Kim's half brother has been a clerkship or some such "genteel" work. That, however, is not the work best suited to his development. Moreover, the interesting numbers of educated natives are gradually ousting him from his former posts. For those reasons we resolved to train him for industrial life. At first our chief thought was to emigrate the children to the Colonies where the conditions are fairer and the environment more wholesome. A few have gone thither and we hope many more will follow for it is the solution that goes to the root of the matter. But the chief Colonies are averse to receiving the half-brother. Fortunately the industrial development of India, which proceeds at an ever increasing rate, offers plenty of scope for him. When therefore a boy reaches as certain standard of education, he enters one or other of our industrial departments. We have a farm and garden, with a large stock of cattle, goats, ship and poultry, under a British Superintendent. There is in addition a Demonstration Farm under an expert who will prepare our own and other students for admission the Government Provincial Agricultural Colleges and it is hoped that this will be the basis for a regular Agricultural College for the European and Eurasian lads of India. Famine workshops have been erected and they are supervised by a Scottish joiner and cabinet maker. The initial stages of engineering will be taught by the engineering expert and the course is to be recognised as equal to the first two years curriculum at the Bengal Government Engineering College. Four big lads have just gone to that College to be trained as Motor Drivers and Mechanics. A suggestive and hopeful experiment is being made by the Marine Society of sending to England Eurasian boys to be trained for the Royal Navy on a ship on the Humber. A great compliment was paid to the method adopted by the Homes when our boys were selected for the purpose, and the reports upon the first two batches who were sent are most satisfactory. The girls are also being educated with a view to their being in a position to earn their own living and to become well qualified housewives. A great need in India is a supply of reliable nurses for the children of European ladies and arrangements are being made for a course instruction on the lines of that given to the well known Norland nurses in England. Our hope is that the Homes' Guild of nurses, which meeting the demand will create a higher ideal and raise the status of his uniquely important profession and provide (under carefully framed conditions) a useful and honourable career for many of the girls. Some of the children will find a sphere in mission work and we were glad when the first two who left us took up that method of helping the people of their adopted land. The secret of resisting the pernicious environment is to have a missionary attitude towards those likely to drag us down.

ARREST OF A PRINCELY FINANCIER.

A Alleged Hoax on Millionaires.

"£40, 000,000 CAPITAL."

A FAULTLESSLY dressed man, with a Vandyke beard and of distinguished appearance, who gives the name of Montefiore Myers, was committed to the Tombs Prison this afternoon, wired the New York correspondent of the "Daily Mail" on November 24th, on charges of grand larceny.

Mr. Myers, who hails from Australia and gives London as his place of residence, was brought here by night train from Pittsburg, where for two months past he has been the close friend, companion, and honoured guest of the steel and other industrial magnates.

He went to Pittsburg armed with introductions (now alleged to be false) from many of the most notable men of this country, including Mr. Whitelaw Reid, the Ambassador in London. He is alleged to have stated that he was an agent of Messrs. Rothschild and had £40,000,000 to invest as soon as it was certain that Mr. Taft was elected President. Mr. Myers was welcomed with open arms and received invitations to civic banquets, at which he was treated as a man of immense power.

He is also alleged to have promised Mr. David Belasco, the actor-manager, to invest £50,000 in the construction of a model theatre. Mr. Belasco drove Mr. Myers in a motor-car all over Pittsburg investigating sites for the theatre, and at a dinner given at the Lincoln Hotel introduced him with a toast brimming with enthusiasm. Dramatically waving his arms, the celebrated actor exclaimed: "Gentlemen, look well upon this man, for you may never see his like again. This man has at the back of him a fortune of £40,000,000 which can scarcely be realised by the human imagination. He is the man, who will finance our new theatre." Mr. Myers received this eulogy modestly. Blushing painfully and with lowered head he murmured. "You flatter me."

Mr. Myers is said to have boasted of an intimate acquaintance with Messrs. Roosevelt, Rockefeller, Morgan, and Taft. His gorgeous suite at an hotel was decorated with what purported to be autograph photographs of these and other celebrities. He dressed magnificently, and when the police invaded his rooms they found an assortment of 500 neckties and letters couched in familiar language from princes and eminent women all the world over.

Mr. Myers obtained among other concessions an option on the great oil holdings of one Colonel Guffey, but as he failed to deposit the requisite money the option lapsed. He was the guest on Thursday at a brilliant banquet given by the National Municipal League, where he was introduced to the Attorney-General, Mr. Bonaparte. He was suddenly arrested on a charge of stealing in February last year five bonds of the Central Coal and Lumber Construction Company, valued at £900. He declared in the New York Police Court to-day that the charges were based on perjured testimony.

After he had been committed to gaol in default of bail, the Assistant District Attorney declared that he was the most interesting man he had ever talked with. Mr. Myers told the Attorney that before he left New York he was "stone broke" and rode on the circle of the underground railways all night as he had no money to pay for a bed.

In Pittsburg to-day two brothers named Fitzpatrick were arrested on suspicion of being accomplices of Mr. Myers in the latter's alleged frauds.

VALUABLE DISCOVERY FOR THE HAIR. If your hair is turning grey or showing signs of falling off, use "The Mexican Hair Renewer," for it will positively restore in every case Grey or White hair to its original colour without having the disagreeable smell of most "Restorers." It make the hair charmingly beautiful as well as promoting the growth of the hair on bald spots where the glands are not decayed. Ask your Chemists for "THE MEXICAN HAIR RENEWER," sold by Chemists and Perfumers everywhere. Wholesale Depot, 93 Farringdon Road, London, England.

BY THE WAY.

THE WORD "SECULAR."

An organisation which both Mr. Balfour and Mr. Asquith come forward to bless in one breath gets most favoured treatment, and the Church Army, as a social reformer and charity-monger, deserves the fine things which the Premier and the ex-Premier said in a fine way. But when Mr. Balfour went on or turned aside to emphasise the necessity of the Church holding herself aloof from all interference in secular affairs, we cannot find ourselves in agreement with him. In the first place it is impossible to draw a line between religious and secular affairs. Ideally there should be no such line at all. Religious feeling should be part and parcel of all the life of those who own its influence. And recently how does Mr. Balfour's rule work? The Church has "interfered" strenuously in the Licensing and Education controversies. Are these secular? If they are, it seems to us that the Church is mightily concerned in each of them. Indeed, it seems to us that a Church separated from the secular affairs of the community is a sterile influence. We do not want politics in the pulpit. But we do expect the Church to exert that influence and give that leading which is only possible to those who are not concerned to draw any fine line between what is "secular" and what is sacred.

WAYS AND MEANS.

It is easier to discuss the complex problems of the cost of national education than to find their remedy. And this discovery will be made by the highly important conference on education which comes together to-day, and which is to send a remarkable deputation to interview the Prime Minister. The question of high rates is serious enough; it has been complicated by the cost of education, which add largely and automatically to the burden of the rates. We cannot go back on education. We rates do not fall equally on the just and the unjust, the rich and the poor. Some districts find their burden absolutely unsupportable. All districts groan. But if the State took over the whole burden instead of rather more than half of it? That would be largely a change of name alone. Call the ratepayer, the taxpayer, and the burden still remains. There are those who will argue that equalisation of rates will settle London's problem. It is a dubious if attractive remedy, and London is not England at large. The whole question is only part of the larger questions now beginning to confront Chancellors of our Exchequer, and we need not envy these great men their very odious task.

THE "OUTER MARCHES."

"You cannot be a good son of the Empire unless you are a good Canadian first" is good, sound doctrine. The statement, with the alteration of one word, is taken from Lord Selborne's stimulating address to a college at Capetown. We are stirred to the recollection of this bugle call to the sons of the Empire by the announcement that the three delegates whom Montreal newspaper proprietors are sending to the Imperial Press Conference in London next June, include M. G. Langlois, of a French-Canadian paper. No class of man are more attached to their traditions, their language and their origin than these French-Canadians, and no citizens of the Empire are more patriotic. Sir W. Laurier himself is the first and foremost exponent of this splendid para ox. Great things may be expected from this meeting next June of the men of the Homeland and the "men of the Outer Marches." Ignorance is the great foe of Imperialism. How can they know the Empire who only England know? And at no time was it more important that the sons of the Empire should meet face to face and learn to understand each other. Insidious attacks are being made upon the Empire; commercialism is trying to drive wedges into it; the rise of Eastern nations is tempting some parts of it to look for help outside the golden ring. May the conference show "one equal temper of heroic hearts" tempted by time and fate "but strong in heart to seek, to strive, to find, and not to yield."

PROBLEM OF EGYPT.

Lord Cromer's is a name to conjure with in everything to do with Egypt. Silent, solemn, and careworn young Englishmen, who after leaving Eton and Trinity, go and settle down as judges in the Soudan have been known to kindle into enthusiasm when the name of the great pro-consul is mentioned, and the memory of his work comes back to them. The work he did in Egypt could have been done by no one else, and his knowledge of the country is unsurpassed. Startled though we may be by his assertion that it will be almost a necessity eventually to associate all the inhabitants of the Valley of the Nile without distinction of race or creed in the government of the country, it must suffice us that he knows best. And the declaration is qualified by the conditions that the Egyptian must first show himself qualified to exercise the duties of citizenship. We may remember that when the restless spirits of Caire applied for help to the Young Turks shortly after the revolution in Constantinople, they were curtly dismissed with the reply that they evidently had the Government they were best fitted for. What is sauce for Constantinople is not sauce for Caire. Nothing could be truer. There is no great educated class in Egypt capable of evolving a "Committee of Union and Progress." It is a nation of peasants, downtrodden by wave of conquerors. Like the Children of Israel, they must pass through a term of probation ere they arrive at the level to which Turkey has attained.

A PERFECT PRESCRIPTION.

A certain cure is prescribed for nervous diseases. It comes from a Frankfort doctor. Simplicity itself, the only difficulty lies in carrying it out systematically. Laugh regularly every day—this is what it consists in; no half-hearted measures—laugh till the tears run down your cheeks. If every sufferer took this advise we have not the least doubt that nervous diseases would cease to be. They would soon be forgotton, like the snows of yester year. But before we grow too optimistic we must pause and think of the drastic nature of the exercise. "Time for my daily laugh," the nervous patient may say, and thereupon strive to get his muscles into the requisite order. But sad to say, the laugh will not come. He can grin, but he finds nothing to laugh at, for, unfortunately, he can not see himself. Laughter is indeed one of the purest of delights. Comparatively few men of middle-age can laugh till the tears run down their cheeks. At least, it is only once in a way they can manage anything so Homeric. They seem to have heard all the funny tales, and the newest tales are too often no laughing matter. We certainly ought to laugh more, nervously diseased or not. But how to do it?

MRS MICAWBER'S SHREWDNESS.

An amusing sidelight on Germany's professions of eternal friendship for Austria is supplied by the "Morning Post's" correspondent at Salonika. Prince von Bulow declared with great "empressement" and amid thunders of applause from the deputies in the Reichstag that Germany took her alliance with the Dual Kingdom "very seriously." Like Mrs. Micawber the senior member of the so-called Triple Alliance will never desert the weaker half—for Italy can no longer count—and will be a "brilliant second" to her in her struggle against Turkey. Meanwhile, says the correspondent, German merchants at Salonika are gathering into their own bosoms the fruits of the boycott, undisturbed by any qualms of conscience about the interests of the ally. Where Austrian goods are boycotted the German traders step quickly in and supply the want. Italy, on the other hand, out of courteous deference to the feelings of her not much beloved "ally," has forborne to make money out of her misfortune.

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COMMERCIAL NEWS.

LONDON MARKETS.

LONDON, JAN. 1, 1909.] [BOMBAY, JAN. 2, 1909.

FINANCIAL.

	Rates.	Plus	Minus.
Discount Bank Short London Bills, 3 month's sight ...	2½		3-16
Discount Bank Indian Bank Bills, 6 months' sight ...	2½	un	chgd.
Discount Bank 3 months' Fine Trade Bills	2½	un	chgd.
Discount Bank 6 months' Fine Trade Bills	2½	un	chgd.
Interest Day-to-day Loans ...	1½		1
Do. 7-day Market Loans ...	1½		1-2

Bills on Madras...Rs. 1,80,000 at 1s. 2 31-32d.

Mails &c.

The Bombay mails of the 19th ultimo arrived at Brindisi on the evening of the 30th.

SPECIE SHIPMENTS.

Silver to Bombay ... ... £ 60,000
Gold to Bombay ... ... £ 30,000

Bombay, 2nd January 1909.

All Markets closed for the Holidays.

THE MADRAS MARKET.

Banks.

Bank of Madras...	... 1,150
Bangalore Bank...	*Sellers* 120

Mills and Presses.

Bangalore Woollen, Cotton, & Silk...	112
Do. do. 6 per cent Deb. 1910 *Sellers*	1,000
Buckingham Mill 7 o/o Pref. 1st Jan.July *Buyers*	107
Do. do. do. 31st Dec. Do.	1,025
Do. 6 per cent. Deb. 1909 ...	1,000
Carnatic	*Buyers* 540
Do. 6 per cent. Deb. 1913	1,000
Coimbatore Spinning & Weaving A Shares *Seller*	155
Do. do ... B. Shares (50 paid) ...	60
Coral	170
Jamalamadugu Press	400
Madras United S. W. & M.	2,800
Do. Do.	700
Madura	150
Mysore Spinning & Manufacturing ...	*nom.* 200
Tadpatri Press (Ord.)	550
Do. 7 per cent. Cum. Pref. ...	104
Tinnevelly	500
Tirupur Press	475

Miscellaneous.

Burma Investments	£ 12½
Burmah Oil Coy.	...93s. 6d.
Cochin State Railway 5 o/o Loan (1911) *Seller*	100
Ditto ditto 4 o/o Loan (1918) *Seller*	98
Deccan Sugar and Abkari, Ld. (Ord.)	...*Sellers.*
Ditto 7 per cent 1st Mort. Deb. (1913)...	950
Ditto ditto (1909) ...	1,000
Do. 7½ per cent. Cum. Pref. A. Shares	*Par.*
Do. 5 ditto B.	*Par.*
E. I. Distilleries & Sugar Factories (Ord.) ...	9s. 6d.
Do. 5 per cent. Deb. ...	*Sellers* £100
Do. 7 per cent. Cum. Pref.	10s.
East Indian Tea & Produce...	20s.
Indian Aluminium (fully paid)	110
Indian Cycle & Engineering 7 per cent. Debs.	90
Malabar Timber Yards & Saw Mills...	*Seller* 100
Do. 7 per cent. Cum. Pref.	*Seller* 90
McDowell and Co. (Ord.)	*Seller* 150
Do. 6 per cent. Cum. Pref ...	*Sellers* 97
Madras Electric Tramways ...	...now £1
Madras Electric Tramway 5 o/o Debs	*Sellers* £95
Madras Electric Supply Corpn. (10s. paid) ...	12s. 6d.
Do. 5 per cent Construction Debentures...	96
Massey and Co. (Ord.)	135
Do. 6 per cent. Cum. Pref.	105
Mysore Chromium	*nom*
New Mysore Manganese	28s. 3d.
Oakes and Co. (Ord.)	100
Do. 5 per cent. Debentures 1910...	*Seller* 100
Do. 6 per cent. Cum. Pref. ...	97½
Otacamund Municipal 6 per cent. Debs.	*Buyers* 100
Oriental Benefit and Deposit Society ...	11½
Peninsular Mineral (Rs. 80 paid)... ...	86
Ramnad Raj Sterling 5 per cent.	£ 101
Rangoon Oil	70
Sivaganga Zemindary 5 per cent. Bonds	£ 102
Smith, W. E. & Co. (Ord.)	140
Do. 6 per cent. Cum. Pref. ...	105
South India Industrial 6 per cent. Cum. Ref.	40
South Indian Railway Debentures	£130
Do. (Capital Stock, 1911)... ...	£103
Southern India Rubber (Rs. 75 paid) ...	50
Shell Transport and Trading Company	*xd.* 45s.
Do. 5 per cent. Preference	£ 9½
Shimoga Manganese	*Sellers* 50
Spencer and Co. (Ord.)	*Buyers* 150
Do. 6 per cent. Cum. Pref. ...	107
Tanjore District Board 4 per cent. Loan ...	93
United Coffee Supply (Ord.)	*nom.*
Do. do. (6½ per cent. Pref.)	*nom.*
Vizianagram Mining	26s.

INDIAN GOLD MINES.

Anantapur Gold, fully paid ...	16s. 9d.
Balaghat, fully paid	4s. 6d.
Do. 10 o/o Preference, fully paid	...14s. 3d.
Burma Ruby Mines	7s. 6d.
Champion Reef, fully paid ...	5s. 2d.
Deccan Goldfield Development (10s. paid) ...	1½d.
Dharwar Gold, fully paid... ...	1s. 6d.
Dharwar Reefs (17s. paid) ...	1s. 6d.
Glenrock	1½d.
Goldfields of Dharwar	9d.
Goldfields of Mysore (18s. paid) ...	1½d.
Hosur Gold Mines (19s. 4d. paid) ...	7½d.
Hutti (Nizam's), fully paid ...	...21s. 3d.
Hyderabad (Deccan)	38s. 9d.
Indian Mines Syndicate (5s. 6d. paid)	*Sellers.* 2d.
Kempinkote (New), fully paid ...	4½d.
Mysore Gold, fully paid	...92s. 6d.
Mysore Reefs (Ord.)	4½d.
Mysore West (19s. paid)	3d.
Mysore Wynaad (10s. paid)	3d.
Nanjungoti, fully paid	*Seller* Rs. 7-8.
Nundydroog, fully paid	25s.
Ooregum, fully paid (Ordinary) ...	...13s. 9d.
Ooregum Preference, fully paid ...	...21s. 3d.
Sangli, 15s. paid	3d.
Shimoga Goldfields (Rs. 5 paid) ...	... Rs. 4½
Topuldodi (Nizam) 16s. paid ...	... *Nom.*

COAL SHARE MARKET.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, JANUARY 2.

The coal share market here to-day is dull after the holidays. Auckland 10¾; Baraboni, 30; Bhalgora 19 1/8; Equitable ordinary 75 1/2; Gopalichu-nck 15; Kosoondia and Nayadee 58 1-2; Raneegunjee 77¾; Saltore 11; Sendra 15¼; Peepeitand 9¼; Watigara 12 1/4; Jumoni 16; Huntodih 21; East India 330; Boharu and Ramghur 13 1/2.

Government paper 94'11; exchange on demand 1s. 3 33/33d.

THE sensational rumours regarding the health of the Kaiser are causing the Royal Family great annoyance. A Berlin correspondent wrote :—The Emperor is suffering from a slight attack of influenza, and in the present changeable weather it is only natural that he should refrain from travelling, but to speak of His Majesty as an Imperial hermit is ridiculous. For the reason that arrangements which have not yet been made cannot very well be cancelled, it is equally foolish to say that the Kaiser has abandoned his intention of visiting Corfu in the spring.

BOMBAY BANK AND STOCK LIST.

BANKS.

Names.	Amount	Paid-up	Last Half-yearly Divid.	Cash Rate
INDIAN BANKS.	Rs.	Rs.		Rs.
Bank of Bombay ...	500	500	14 p. c.	1,487½
Bank of India.....	100	50	5 ,,	72
Bank of Bengal	500	500	12 ,,	1,545
Bank of Madras	500	500	10 ,,	1,140
Commercial Bank of India	P. 100	100	6 ,,	5
Specie Bank	O. 50	50	1¼ ,,	18
Alliance Bank of Simla, Ld.....	100	50	6 ,,	57
Punjab National Bk.	100	100	14 ,,	260
	100	30 p.c.	9 ,,	120
EXCHANGE BANKS.				
Chartered Bank.....	£20	£20	14 ,,	£58½
Mercantile	£25	£12½	6 ,,	£17½
	£25	£12-10	6 ,,	£16½
Hongkong and Shanghai Bking Cor...	£25	£25	£1-15s.	xd £75½ old issue new issue
National Bk of India	£25	£12½	43 p. c.	585

MISCELLANEOUS COMPANIES.

			Last Half-yearly.	
Alcock Ashdown and Co	100	100		303
All India United Insurance, Co., Ld.,..	100	20	½ c-o	14
Back Bay Bath.....	50	50	6	40
Badham Pile	100	100	yr. 10	129
Baroda Tramway Co.	100	100		101½
Bombay Burma Trading Corporation ...	2,500	2,500	330	9,300
Bombay Burma New Issue.....	625	625	82½	xd 2,325
Bombay Electric ...	P. £10	10	p. c. 6	xd 15¼
Supply and Tramways Co., Ld	O. £10	£10	Nill.	130
Bombay Ice Mfg.....	100	100	Nill.	28
Bombay Flour Mill...	500	500	40	922½
Bombay Land and Building	500	500	p. c. 5	500
Bombay Steam Navigation Company...	O. 250	250	p. c. 6	355
Central India Mining Co., Limited	P. 250	250	p. c. 6	267½
Delhi Flour.....	100	100	yr. 50	xd.395
Empire of India Life Assurance	200	200	16	137
Indian Guarantee Suretyship	500	50	yrp.c.17½	125
John Roberts and Co	100	10	1½	20
Kemp and Co.....	100	100	divd 10	195
Kurrachee Landing..	200	175	yr. 14	xd. 211
Marcks and Co.....	200	75	12	150
Napier Hotal Co.....	100	100	10	130
Oriental, Govt. Security Life A	100	100	11.	25
The Oriental Mining Co., Limited	200	50	p.c. 18½	190
Phillips and Co	100	30	...	27
Port Canning Co.....	40	40	p.c. 10	55
Shivrajpur	1,000	1,000	yr. 27	495
Syndicate.....	A. 10	10	p.c. 25	24
Sirdar Carbonic Gas Company.....	B. 10	10	Nil.	17
Sonaly and Co	100	100	8	80
Tata Iron Steal Co., Limited.....	160	100	Nil.	nom 20
	O. 75	£ 15	...	dis. 7
	D. 30	60	...	
	P. 150	40	2dis	73
Thacker and Co	100	100	p.c. 20	xd 286
Telephone Company.	25	25	yr. 1½	xd 33
Treacher and Co.....	500	500	yr. 40	625

SPINNING AND WEAVING COMPANIES.

			Last Half-yearly.	
Ahmedabad Advance	500	500	15	505
Alliance	1,000	1,000	yr. 32½	157½
Asmr Veerjee	500	500	50	1,450
Berar Manufacturing	200	200	20	xd 190
Bombay Cotton Mfg.	500	500	yr. 50	680
Bombay Dyeing and Manufacturing Co.	250	250	12½	615
Bombay United.....	250	250	20	505
Century	100	100	50	342
Central India.....	500	500	85	1,640
China	1,000	1,000	60	1,000
Chhoi Sing	500	500	70	575½
Colaba Land & Mill.	700	700	50	1,120
Coronation Mills ...	500	500	60	800
Connaught	300	300	25	250
Coorla	1,000	1,000	40	780
Crescent	100	100	5	113½
Crown	500	500	qr. 60	1,200
Carrimbhoy	1,000	1,000	80	1,090
David	250	250	20	445
Emperor Edward ...	500	500	20	600
Empress	500	500	25	350
Finlay Mills	250	250		262½
Framji Petit	1,000	1,000	75	1,660
Gold Mohur	500	500	20	275
Hindustan	1,000	1,000	20	545
Howard & Bulloughs	500	500	25	475
Hyderabad	1,000	1,000	60	1,200
Imperial Cotton.....	500	500	15	160
Indian Manufg	1,000	1,000	35	640½
Indo-China Manufg.	1,000	1,000	divid 75	1,150
James Greaves	500	500	25	315
Jamuheed Manufg	250	250	10	190
Jowra Palco	1,000	1,000	divid 35	390
Jubilee Mills	1,000	1,000	20	460
Khandesh	1,000	610	25	950
Khatao Mackwaj	1,000	1,000	yr. 45	800
Kohinoor.....	500	500	25	830
Leopold	100	100	3	60
Luxmidas.....	1,000	1,000	40	400
Lakoosi Cotton.....	1,000	1,000	80	1,520
Madras United	1,000	1,000	125	3,150
Manockji Petit	1,000	1,000	150	3,320
Morarji Goculdas ...	1,000	1,000	175	3,125
Mysore Spinning ...	250	250	...	53
Mysore Spinning ...	50	50	...	20
New Great Eastern...	200	200	Nil.	217½
New City of Bombay	500	500	20	xd 745
Phoenix	100	100	5	110
Presidency	1,000	1,000	20	645
Queen	1,000	1,000	25	900
Rehman	500	500	p.c. 6	560
Ripon	1,000	1,000	divid 50	840
Sassoon Cotton	1,000	1,000	p.c. 10	1,050
Sassoon Silk	500	500	40	600
Sholapur	1,000	1,000	200	xd 1,525
S. Mahrathi	250	250	20	220
Standard Mills	500	500	50	1,425
Sun	250	250	25	170
Swadeshi	500	500	45	xd 1,350
Textile.....	500	500	30	xd 1,200
Union (V. Gopalji)....	1,000	1,000	500	250
Western India.....	1,000	1,000	2	520

PRESS COMPANIES.

				Quotation.
Akbar	750	750	225	4,600
Albert	1,100	1,100	45	600
Bombay Cotton	125	125	15	107½
Breul's Cawnpore ...	200	200	10	175
Broach City	200	200	25	175
Fort.....	275	275	.....	276
Godavery Valley ...	1,000	1,000	100	1,350
Jarvy and Sabhapaty	250	250	.....	500
Hindustan	250	250	25	120
Hingoli	100	100	6	102½
Indian Cotton	175	175	15	131
Khangaum	400	400	25	325
Mahuva	200	200	...	150
Mercantile	125	125	nil	50
Manmar Manufg ...	250	250	.....	260
New East Indian ...	1,000	1,000	50	1,020
New Mufrasil	400	400	50	xd 647½
New Berar	500	500	40	487½
New Prince of Wales	500	500	30	510
Parbhany	1,000	1,000	100	1,150
Sind Punjab	400	400	140	1,400
Sind Press	200	200	25	490
Surat City	1,000	200	20	235
Volkart U. P. Co., Ld.	500	500	40	500
Wadhwan	150	50	10	125

RAILWAYS.

Ahmedabad-Prantej Railway	500	500	6 p. c.	530
Amritsar Patty	100	100	5 ,,	120
Patti Valley Railway Company	500	500	6 ,,	422½
Ahmedabad Dholka Railway	100	100	5 ,,	xd 103

SCIENTIFIC NOTES.

ELECTRICITY AND FOG.

SIR O. LODGE'S plan for dispelling fog, which is to be tried on a large scale near the Grosvenor Canal, is an interesting example of the practical application of science. The method consists in passing a current of electricity at high voltage throught the fog-laden air. It has been successfully tried on a small scale. Whether it can be carried out on a large scale at a sufficiently moderate cost, and with sufficiently permanent results now remains to be seen.

COULD THE FOGS BE PREVENTED?

The discharge of a current of electricity through a dust-laden atmosphere, it is well known, causes the dust to settle, and leaves the air clear. Fogs, again, are due to the concensation of the moistnre of the air round dust particles. Thus the discharge of electricity through a fog causes the dust particles with their inherent moisture to settle, and so dispreses the fog. The question then arises, Would it not be feasible to clear the atmosphere of a city periodically of its dust in this way, without waitiug for the formatiom of a fog?

LATE WASPS.

The remarkable mildness of the season illustrated by the record of a still active wasp's nest. This was found in a hedgerow near South Tawton, Devon, a few days ago, and the wasps were busily flying in and out. Usually many weeks before this the worker and male wasps are all dead, and the queens have gone into hibernation until early summer. The record of this late occurrence is mads by Mr. G. T. White in the "Field."

NEW SPECIES OF TIT.

The zeal of ornithologists in collecting rare specimens frequently results in the addition of new birds to the British list. One of the latest of these is the Northen marsh tit (Parus borealis), of which a specimen was exhibited at a recent meeting of the British Ornithologist's Club. The currence of such stragglers seems to illustrate how birds may be blown from their normal migratory routes during gales.

MARVELS OF SURGERY.

Dr. Alexis Carrel of the Rockefeller Institute, in an address to the American Philosophic Society, draws attention to some of the marvels of modern surgery. Among the cases cited was that of a man whose injured knee-joint had been successfully replaced by a sound one taken from a dead body. Another was that of a cat whose kidneys had been replaced by those of another. A fox terrier, again, having lost a leg, this was replaced by one taken from a dead companion. The dog was able to run about usual. And Dr. Carrel finds that the parts of the dead organism can be kept for an indefinite time, and still be successfully substituted for those of the living. They must be put in refrigerators and kept in hermetically sealed tubes a little above freezing.

FISH OUT OF WATER.

The Climbing Perch (Anabas Scandens), of which six examples hove recently been received at the Zoological Gardens, is an interesting case of a fish which is able to spend a considerable time out of its native element. The climbing perch is able to make some progress on land by the movement of its pectoral and ventral fins. It is even able to climb trees, and has been found in a palm tree several feet from the ground. It is difficult to get it to display these peculiarities in confinement.

EFFECT OF LIGHTNING ON ROCKS.

Under the title of fulgurites, geologists have long been familiar with certain appearances in the rocks attributed to the action of lightning. Any rocky substance fused or vitrified by lightning may be so called. More strictly, however, the term fulgurite indicates a vitrified tube, sometimes twenty or thirty feet long, produced by the passage of lightning into a bed of sand. They vary in thickness from that of a quill to three-quarters of an inch in diameter, and are formed by the fusing together of the sand grains. A considerable number of fulgurites occur in the sand dunes near Drigg in Cumberland.

VITRIFIED MOUNTAIN SUMMITS.

With these results actually produced by electric currents may be compared the appearances seen on mountain summits, and attributed to lightming. Thus Saussure notes that on the summit of Mont Blanc the surface of the rock is fused and covered with dark viterous grains as big as mustared seed. On the Pic-du-Midi, again, as observed by M. Ramond, the face of the rock is glazed with a sort of enamel and dotted with vitrified globules the size of peas. And Humboldt records that on Mount Tourica in Mexico the rock was pierced with holes, and covered with an olive green glaze.

G. P. O. RADIO-TELEGRAPHIC STATION.

THE first commercial wireless telegraph Post Office station was opened at Bolst Head, South Devon, on December, 12th. The installation consists of an 8-h.p. oil-engine with dynamo and electrical appliances. The engine, dynamo, alternater, switchboard, and battery and connections were supplied by the Westminster Engineering Compagy, Limited, Victoria-road, Willesden Junction, London, N. W., to the specification of the General Post Office. Everything was found in thorough order on the opening day, and various messages were successfully exchanged. The Right Hon. Sydney Buxton, M.P. (the Postmaster-General), after inspecting the buildings, said that the Post Office already had two small experimental stations in the Isle of Mull and the Wash but this was a more serious step, and one of more practical importance. It was intended to be a business affair for a commercial purpose. One of the principal objects they had in mind was the carrying out of their obligations under the Radio-Telegraph Convention of 1906. What was still more important was that, in pursuance of the deliberate policy of the Post Office, they were determined, in regard to wireless telegraphy, to see that nothing in the nature of a monopoly was allowed to grow up; they had learned a lesson in regard to the telegraph and telephone system. The chief advantage of such stations as this for years to come would be for communication with ships in motion. The system would also be valuable in superseding costly submarine cables, and for use in vast Colonial tracts and arid deserts, where land cables were difficult to lay. The International Convention at Berlin in 1906 had greatly facilitated and promoted wireless telegraphy internationally and commercially, because by international rules of working, by the issue of licences, and by the inspection of stations and a system of collection, all those matters were safeguarded. So, too, with the question of confusion or interference with wireless messages. He referred to the anxieties and fears which had been dispelled by the convention, and warmly eulogised the work of the British delegates, especially Sir Henry Babington-Smith and Lieut. Loring who secured greater concessions than had been hoped. There were many different systems, and all claimed to be the originators, the fact being that a number of persons were working at the same time on a common basis of Hertzian waves. Whatever might be the original inventor, Mr. Marconi could claim that he was the first to bring the wirelss telegraph into practical use.

Sir Henry Babington-Smith also spoke, and said the opening of the station marked an interesting point in the history of the development of wireless telegraphy. They were at the beginning of a very great further development of wireless telegraphy, and he anticipated that in a few years' time a wireless equipment, would be regarded as an indispensable part of a ship's equipment, both for the facilities it gave passengers and because of the additional safety of the ship. There were many circumstances in which communication by "wireless" might mean all the difference between safety and destruction.

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BUY SILVER.

Reprint from the *Bombay Gazette*, 25th December, 1908.

(FROM OUR LADY CORRESPONDENT.)

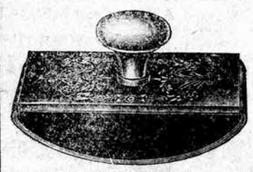
LONDON, DECEMBER 4.

BUY SILVER.

"Buy silver" is the advice of the hard headed City man to his wife when she goes forth on a present buying expedition just now. Silver is extraordinarily cheap and silver goods for presents are reckoned to be a good investment. The price of silver during the last few days has been lower than it has been ever since March, 1903, and when the inevitable rise comes those who have bought silver this year will find that their money has been laid out to full advantage.

The reproduction of antique designs, including those of classical Greece are in request and table silver in the early English style is being ordered. Restraint and studied simplicity are the characteristics of English silver both decorative and for the table.

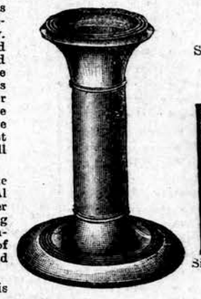
The inspection of our stock is solicited.


Silver Everlasting Blotter Rs. 36.

Silver Pin Cushion. Rs. 2-8 and 4.

Silver Pin Stand. Rs. 9.

Silver Cigarette Cas R. 25.

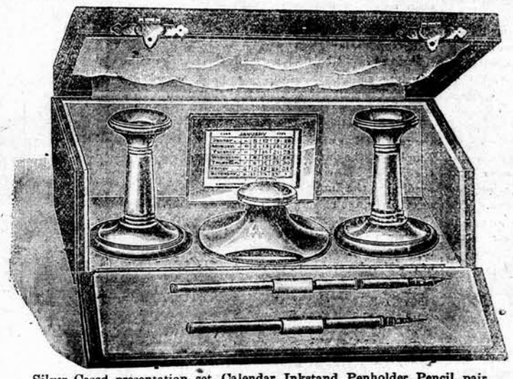

Candlesticks, Silver Pair in Case. Rs. 35.

Silver Novelty Cigarette Case Rs. 32.

Silver Perpetual Calendar Rs. 8.

Crystal Glass Silver mounted Inkstand. Rs. 14.

Silver Cabinet Rs. 19.


Silver Cased presentation set Calendar, Inkstand, Penholder, Pencil, pair Candlesticks. Rs. 67.

Silver Cabinet. Rs. 13.

" C.D.V. " 8.

MARCKS & Co., LTD., THE PREMIER JEWELLERS OF WESTERN INDIA. BOMBAY & POONA.

THE "FAMOUS" CHAMPION GOODS.

Hand and Power Drilling Machines.

PORTABLE HAND FORGES,

Fig. 203½.

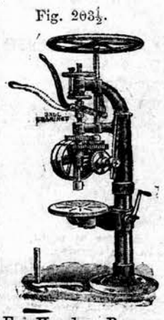

For Hand or Power.

Fig. 401.

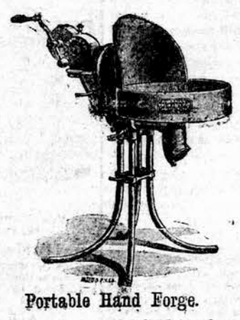

Portable Hand Forge.

Fig. 96.

For Hand or Power

Figure 401 Portable Forge can be had in three Sizes 18", 22" and 24" Hearths.

Figures 203½ and 96 we keep in Stock, with many other styles, larger and smaller, for both hand and power.

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IMPROVED EGG BUTT RING SNAFFLE PREVENTS LIP NIPPING.

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Made with the same unfailing care for half-a-century.

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You may enjoy Callard & Bowser's Butter-Scotch with the comfortable assurance that only first-class materials are employed in its manufacture.

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Clean cool comfort, freedom from sunburn or peeling in summer, and chaps or windburn in winter is secured by spraying on the skin Icilma Natural Water. Invaluable for prickly heat and insect bites. Nature's Specific for sore eyes.

The secret of a perfect skin is

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Only Nature's Icilma can give the skin the tone that resists heat, cold, wind, age or hard water, that never allows it to grow sallow, yellow or clammy, and that keeps it cool in summer, alive in winter, and always of a transparent delicacy.

ICILMINE (solidified Icilma Water) the only skin cleanser that contains no fat, oil, grease or soap, keeps the skin icy cool in summer and in tone in winter. A luxury for the bath.

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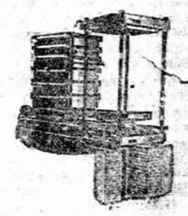
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MOFUSSIL INTELLIGENCE.

AMRITSAR.

AMRITSAR is at last beginning to be gay. We began the season some weeks ago with a "pagal" Gymkhana but since then nothing had taken place until the 18th instant when the bachelors gave a dance in "Massy Hall" at which nearly all the Station were present. The ball-room was prettily decorated with pale blue and white muslin, palm leaves and Chinese lanterns. A choice supper was provided and the whole programme from beginning to end went with a swing and the dance was enjoyed by everyone. Mrs. Casson looked nice in white satin and Mrs. le Rossignol were a very pretty green silk empire gown trimmed with green satin bands. Mrs. Montgomery was in a smart yellow net dress and wore ospreys in her hair. Mrs. Fraustadt looked charming in black and Miss Fraustadt had on a white satin gown trimmed with silver. Mrs. James also wore white satin and Miss McDonell looked well in red.

On the 21st instant the Station was enlivened by a pretty wedding. The contracting parties were Mr. E. C. Barnes of the 19th Punjabis and Miss F. M. McDonell, only daughter of Mr. I. C. McDonell of the Imperial Forest Department, retired, and for many years Conservator of Forests in the Kashmir State. The marriage ceremony was conducted by the Right Reverend Bishop of Lahore assisted by the Venerable Archdeacon Gilmore. Punctually at 3 p.m. the bride entered the Church leaning on her father's arm, followed by one bridesmaid, Miss Nina Fraustadt, and two little flower girls, Miss Joan Casson and Miss Beatrice Maller. The bride looked charming in a lovely empire dress of soft white, oriental satin, trimmed with beautiful Brussels lace (the gift of the bride's mother) and a knot of orange blossom and myrtle. She wore a tulle veil over her wreath of orange blossom, and carried a bouquet composed of lovely white roses and ferns. The bridesmaid wore a charming frock of pale green and a white silk hat trimmed with two large white roses, and held a bouquet of cream and pale pink roses. The little flower girls looked sweet in white with wreaths of small pink roses on their heads and carrying baskets of rose leaves. The bridegroom attended by his best man, Mr. Ross of his regiment, was waiting at the steps of the chancel in full uniform. The Church was prettily decorated with palms and white roses and the chancel and altar steps were covered with exquisite carpets kindly lent by Mr. Maller. The service was fully choral. The hymn "The voice that breathed o'er Eden" was sung as the bride entered the Church and "O Perfect Love." Later, while hymn No. 551 was given at the close of the ceremony. The Bishop gave an impressive address to the young couple. They then proceeded to the vestry where the register was signed. This final part of the ceremony concluded, the bride and bridegroom walked down the aisle preceded by the little flowers girls, strewing rose leaves as far as the porch, where they passed out under an archway of crossed swords formed by the officers present. All thanks are due to Mr. Staines who presided at the organ and to the choir, of which the bride and her father have been regular members. Afterwards a reception was held at the residence of Mr. and Mrs. Gardner, the latter, owing to the unavoidable absence of the bride's mother, receiving the guests. The cake and wedding presents were displayed in two "shamianas" kindly lent by Mr. Gow of the Provincial Civil Service. As the bride and bridegroom alighted from their carriage the Band of the 9th Punjabis which was in attendance played Mendelssohn's Wedding March. After the bride had cut the cake with her husband's sword, their healths were proposed in felicitous terms by Mr. C. M. C. Carne, a relative of the bride and the oldest resident of Amritsar. The toast was briefly responded to by the bridegroom. Later the happy pair left amid showers of rose leaves and "confetti." The bride travelled in a charming empire gown of white crep de chine with long tight-fitting sleeves and trimmed with bands of soft satin, the yoke of chiffon having on it pale blue embroidery. She wore a picture hat of white Panoline straw trimmed with tulle and ostrich feathers. Among the guests present were Colonel, Mrs. and Miss Barrow, Mrs. Ewbank, Mrs. Stratford le Casson, Mr. and Mrs. le Rossignol, Mr. and Mrs. Fraustadt, Col. Carmichael, Mr. and Mrs. Carson and several officers of the bridegroom's regiment. Also present were Lala Ram Saran Dass and Lala Lachmi Narain who kindly lent the carriages required for the occasion.

KOHAT.

Dec. 23.—In its wintry aspect, Kohat is a pretty little place. The leaves are showering down leaving the trees gaunt and bare, and a coating of snow on the hills round about after the rain of four nights ago, was in keeping with the advent of the Christmas season. The golden tints of the mulberry and willow trees, and the flaring scarlet of the poinsettia bushes, have given a glow of colour to the place, and this in some degree atones for the backward state of most of the flowers which especially along the mall, which corresponds with us to a Company Bagh, look as if they had been sown too late. The cold is exceptionally excessive, and there is often ice to been found in buckets left out over night. A fire is a thing which we all crowd round of an evening, and a bed is an article of furniture which we quit with reluctance in the morning.

Our neighbours in Peshawar, and Dera Ismail Khan, are celebrating Christmas with a "week." We in Kohat are, thank goodness, not indulging in one of those trying ordeals. Our Christmas festivities are of a more homely nature and altogether more in keeping with the friendly and intimate conditions of Kohat. The festive season is being marked by a series of home like dinner parties, and to-night we are going to have a subscription dance in the Club. We have had a good number of these little dances, which have many evident supporters, and we are the lucky owners of a good dancing floor.

A ladies' tennis tournament is being got up, and has been fixed for the first or second week of the New Year. We get a good lot of polo, and the light rain of last week has done the ground a lot of good. Tennis is a popular game and the croquet court claims a good many people of an afternoon.

Last week we had a severe earthquake which lasted long enough to be not a little alarming. The severity lay in the long sustained oscillations, rather than in the sharpness of the shocks. Beams and rafters were creaking, and doors and windows rattling, for nearly thirty seconds. This is now the fourth disturbance of this kind that we have experienced in two and a half months. Some people ascribe the quaking to the subsidences, which they believe to be the natural consequence of the late Kangra earthquake. It may be remembered that for that period, the prophets foretold minor disturbances for at least five years to come.

The notable visitor here is "Dumbaru" the mad farrier, who with his toy rifle and his rows of tin medals, drills himself in every compound, and refuses to dismiss himself until he is paid to do so. He is a picturesque figure who is now well-known in every station in the Punjab and North West. There are not a few who express a belief that "Dumbaru" is a man with a mission, but whether he is that or merely a clever contortionist, it is certain that he is not such a fool as he makes himself out to be.

With the return of everybody to Kohat from the hills, the house question has again become a difficulty. A few new bungalows are being built but even when these are ready and habitable we shall still be hard pressed to find a spare room.

We are enduring a period of activity on the part of our local badmashes. "Enduring" alas! means for many of us sitting for several days in extreme discomfort, in cheerless localities. The stories of threatened raids by big parties of outlaws may or may not be well founded, but there is little doubt that the well-known Rangin, or some of his associates are in the vicinity, and two companies of the 26th Punjabis have been sent out. The horrible murder of a man and a woman last week in Kot Banda, thirty miles south of Kohat, by the famous Khattak outlaws Asil and Mir Ahmad is already known to all. However the neat capture of both these blood-thirsty gentlemen will do much to deter other disturbers of the peace. The retreat of these brigands from the vengence of the "Sirkar" has been Khost and the Waziri country, but the Waziris appear to be tired of harbouring such undesirable characters any longer in their midst, and the result is that, on the completion of the crime, the Khattak raiders had the greatest difficulty in getting across the border; not so much on account of the vigilance of the police, though that force worked well, as on account of the hostility of the Waziris. It would be indeed satisfactory if the villages within our own territories showed the same desire to have no communication with the enemies of the "Sirkar."

A good deal of tree cutting has been going on lately in Cantonments. It is not pleasant to see trees destroyed, especially in Kohat, but the necessity of opening out the place, to allow of the better growth of other trees is obvious. By the judicious clearing away of superfluous growth, many hundred maunds of wood have been stacked, the sale of which will bring in considerable funds for the improvement of Cantonments.

Groups and pickets of cavalry and infantry have been forming a continuous chain, along the road from Kohat to Bannu, for two whole days. A company of infantry and fifty sowars from Kohat have taken up the section from Kohat to Banda Daud Shah, and the Bannu Brigade has supplied two troops of the 17th Cavalry and several companies of infantry to take up the line between Daud Shah and Bannu. A chain of Border Military Police, are also out from Banda Daud Shah, along the Waziri border to abont Gurguri and Dalan.

The information to hand as to the cause of the trouble is scanty. The rumours however agree that a raid was intended, and that the "badmashes" from Khost and Waziristan had in mind a bold rush towards the Indus. The chain of police and troops probably has for its object the frustration of such a plan, or the intercention of the bold raiders, should they have been so foolish is to venture so far afield. It is hoped that everyone concerned will be back in their respective Cantonments by Christmas.

The country now being guarded is, a part of it, the same that was visited lately by the Khattak raiders, Asil and Mir Ahmad, whose capture is such a triumph for the police.

WEDDING AT KARACHI.

COAD—FARMER.

Karachi has yet another wedding to record. On Wednesday last, at Holy Trinity Church, by the Rev. A. Selwyn, Mr. T. H. E Coad, Assitant Engineer, Karachi Port Trust, was married to Miss Eva Annie Farmer. The Church was prettily decorated for the occasion with white flowers, and red cloth was laid down the centre aisle. The bride, who had only just arrived in Karachi, was married from the house of Major and Mrs. R. C. Thacker, R. A. M. C., and Major Thacker gave her away. She looked very charming in a prettily made frock of soft white muslin and lace, and a white picture hat trimmed with white flowers and foliage, She carried a shower bouquete of white roses and ferns. Mr. D. B. Trevor supported the bridegroom as best man.

After the ceremony, the guests were received by Major and Mrs. Thacker in Lieut-Colonel and Mrs. Macleod's compound, kindly lent for the occasion, and a photograph of the wedding group was taken. The health of the bride and bridegroom was proposed amidst much laughter, in an amusing little speech by Mr. E. Jackson and the toast was drunk with great enthusiasm. Later in the evening the newly-married couple left for the Agra and Delhi tour.

The following is the list of the very handsome collection of presents :—

Bridegroom to bride, pendant; brige to bride groom, ring; Mrs. and Miss Leared, Limerick lace Mrs. and Miss Boswell, old print; Mrs. Lewin, fan; Miss Kate Hayes, sugar dredger; Mr. and Mrs. Jeffries, cheque; Fleet Surgeon J. E. Coad, R. N., Spanish lace scarf and canteen; Mr. and Mrs. Porter, cheque; Mr. and Mrs. S. Leared, cheque; Mr. N. B. Leared, cheque; Major and Mrs. Thacker cheque; Mr. H. Jefferies, silver frame; Miss N Hayes, cosy cover; Mrs. McFarran, table cloth and serviettes; Capt. and the Misses Furney, afternoon tea cloth; Miss Coad, cheque; Mrs. Williams, cheque; Mrs. Walker, cheque; the Misses Palmer, lace (Bedfordshire); Mr. R. Williams, cheque; Eng. Com. N. J Coad, R. N., sauceboats; Mr. and Mrs. Boswell cream jug; Mr. and Mrs. Palmer, cheque; Mr. and Mrs. Glynne Williams, cheque; Mr. and Mrs. Seddall, afternoon teaspoons; the Misses Vaughan. lace handkerchiefs; Miss Legg, chain purse; Dr. and Mrs. Farmer, mustard pot and toast racks; Mr. and Mrs. Hodges, coffee machine; Mr. and Mrs. Hely entree dishes; Miss Ireland, afternoon teaspoons; Lt.-Col. and Mrs. G. F. D. Hamilton, bon-bon dishes; Mr. and Mrs. F. S. Punnet, silver flower vasses Mr. and Mrs. T. J. Stephen, ice pail; Mr. and Mrs. Crouch, silver cheese dish; Mr. and Mrs. Mungavin, silver fruit dishes; Captain and Mrs. Hewett, R.I.M. silver flowerbowl; Mr. and Mrs. Lynn, silver tea caddy; Mr. and Mrs. O'Maley, toast rack; Mr. and Mrs. E. Jackson, silver tea caddy; Captain and Mrs. Tromson, silver butter knife and dish; Mr. and Mrs. Carnegie, Persian rug; Mr. and Mrs. Revie, silver mounted jam pot; Mr. and Mrs. F. Marsh, coffee set; Mr. B. Trevor, cheque; Mr. and Mrs. A. Thole, silver vase; Mr. H. C. Mulet, silver trinket box; Miss Reynolds, silver table napkin rings; Mr. and Mrs. Murray, silver butter dish; Mr. A. Wright, silver fruit dish; Col. Leigh, R.E. cheque; Major and Mrs. Cooper, silver peg measure; Mr. and Mrs. Chase, silver mounted claret jag; Rev. and Mrs. Selwyn, bread fork; Mr. and Mrs. Forrest Brunton, photo frames; Mr. and Mrs. George Miller, silver salt cellars; Mr. Downie, fountain pen Mr. A. T. Stowell, sweet dishes; Miss Carey and Zennana Ladies, tea clothes; Mr. E. M. Pratt, cheque. Mr. N. Squire, cheque; Mrs. and Miss Irvine, silver frame; Mrs Hewet, salt cellars; Mr. and Mrs. Delap, cheque; Dr. and Mrs. Hugh Erland, mahogany tea-tray, tea-caddy and teapot stand; Mrs Darling, teacloth; Lieut and Mrs. Garrol, sweet dishes; Dr. and Mrs. S. A. Coad, silver vegetable dish; Mr. Mrs. and Miss Cully, candelabras; Mrs. French, cushion; three little French boys, candleshades; Mr. and Mrs. Coad, tantalus and bread folk; Mr. and Mrs. Locker, clock; Mrs. Hogge, handkerchiefs; Mr. and Mrs. P. Williams, sweet dishes; Miss Jefferies lace scarf and [illegible] brooch; Mr. and Mrs. Tom Palmer, silver fruit dishes and mustard pot; Mr. Claudo Palmer, silver trinket box and hat whisk; Mr. and Mrs. Alf, Power, frame; Capt. and Mrs. Summer, I.M.S. crumb scoop; Mrs. Barrington, cushion cover? Mr. and Mrs. J. Adamson, silver cream jug; Capt. and Mrs. Tindall, silver muffineers; Mr. and Mrs. J. L. Henderson, silver salver; Miss Butcher, drawn thread tea cloth; Mr. and Mrs. C. Percy Jones, brass tea table and stand; Lieut-Col and Mrs R L Mcleod, R A M C, silver cream jug; Mr. and Mrs. H. W. Astell, glass decanter; Mr. Raymond Cooper, cheque; Capt and Mrs. Greenway, silver mounted paper knife; Mr. Adamji Sheik Jeswanji, pearl brooch; Mr. Dhanjisha, silver tea service; Messrs Haroon Bros, silver salver; and Mr. Nandha Singh, silver tray.

THE YELLAGIRI HILLS.

Yellagiri, 26th Dec.—It may not be generally known that of late years a colony of Europeans and and Eurasians has settled on the Yellagiri Hills, which are not far from Jalarpet Junction. There are now four or five families settled here and another half dozen have secured land with a view to do so; and there is plenty of room for more. The climate differs considerably from that of the plains, the plateau being on a slightly higher elevation than Bangalore. Those residents who have lived here for the past fifteen years are well pleased with the climate all the year round. Of late years, however, the rainfall has been deficient and the supply of water has become a difficulty felt by all. There are a few good deep wells here and there which remove any approach to water famine at the driest time of the year; but these must be reserved for domestic use and cattle, of which there are a number, chiefly owned by natives in the villages around. Little or no cultivation can be done under well irrigation; the only return from land produce depending entirely on timely and good rainfall. People who intend settling here should bear this in mind; no one should be tempted to settle here without an income of some kind, although that income could be supplemented very considerably by the produce from land and cattle, for there is ample pasturage almost everywhere and anything grows in the soil, which is nourished throughout by the decayed matter from the higher slopes. Potatoes and all sorts of vegetables as well as fruit trees have been tried with success. The ascent to these hills would seem difficult to a stranger, but once on the top he will forget his trouble. The scenery is romantic, and really pretty as far as the eye can see; and a new and fresh little world opens out to those who have lived on the plains all his life. There are no mosquitoes to trouble one by night, and the whole of the day can be spent out of doors without feeling the heat. The sun is of course the same everywhere, but there is ample shade all round. The forests in the neighbourhood are extensive and consist of a large number of useful timber trees, bamboo and teak included, and are well looked after by the Forest Department.

Mr. W. R. McCay is the largest landowner of the European class up here and carries on farming on rather a large scale, and lately got up some oil engines which he hopes to work from a large reservior which he has had bunded for the reception of water.

TRAVANCORE.

Trevandrum, 23rd Dec.—News has been received here of the death, at Conjeveram, of Mr V. Sundararamia, B.A., District Registrar and Registrar of Joint Stock Companies, Madras. The deceased was a student of the local College and was a favourite pupil of the late Mr. John Ross, M.A., and Dr. R. Harvey. After a bright career, Mr. Sundararamia entered the British Service and rose to the position of District Registrar. He was the younger brother of Mr. V. Nagamiah, the well-known scholar and retired Travancore official.

The Riot Case, which has been engaging the attention of the Special Sessions Judge, Mr. K. Narayana Menon, B.A., B.L., was closed yesterday. The examination of about 300 witnesses, which has been going on for the past four months and more, was over many days ago, and the defence Vakils have since addressed the Court on behalf of the 60 accused for several days. The hearing was concluded yesterday. The Judge, after listening to the arguments, ordered that all the accused including those on bail, should be sent to the Central Jail, and in the afternoon said that he would deliver judgment on the re-opening of the Court after the Christmas holidays. On behalf of those who had already been on bail, but who were ordered by the Judge to be detained at the Central Jail, petitions were presented to the High Court immediately. Mr. Justice Hunt and Mr. Justice Sankara Menon granted bail to some on the original conditions, while with regard to others Their Honours said that though the succeeding days were holidays, the parties were at liberty to submit petitions to them at their residences when orders would be passed.

Mr. A. H. Bastow, Chief Engineer, who was laid up for some weeks, has left for Australia on furlough with Mrs. Bastow. Mr. A. A. Minchin, Senior Executive Engineer, will act for him.

Mr. T. Sadasiva Iyer, M. L., Chief Justice, has left for Madras on six weeks leave in continuation of the Christmas holidays.

Mr. A. P. Smith, Deputy Conservator of Forests, whose work has been favourably reported upon by more than one of his superiors, has been granted an extension of service in consideration of his valuable services to the State.

Mr. N. Subramania Iyer, M.A., Dewan Peishkar and District Magistrate of the Kottayam Division, having been granted two months' leave, Mr. N. Raja Rama Rao, B.A., Under-Secretary to Government, has been appointed to act for him.

I learn that Commissioner Booth-Tucker with Colonel Duthini (his wife), and Colonel and Mrs. Lowton, are to arrive here on the 21st January in connection with the strengthening the work of the Salvation Army. The Commissioner will deliver two lectures at the Victoria Jubilee Town Hall.

The Chaplain of Christ Church, Rev. W. D. Wardrop, leaves for the hills after the Christmas holidays. During his absence the Rev. E. Bellerby, M.A., Principal of the Buchanan Institution, Pallam, Central Travancore, will act for him.

THE Swedish Boards of Waterways is considering two projects for cutting a canal from Lake Wener to the Cattegat and connecting the towns of Wenersborg and Uddevalla. According to one project, the canal would be 10 feet in depth and cost £1,444,444, while according to the second project its depth would be 23 feet, and its cost £4,933,333.

REPORTS received from Djibuti announce that the Negus Menelik has set out "with a heavy heart" on a pilgrimage to the monastery of Dabre Libanos. The Negus has been driven to make the pilgrimage, as he has not succeeded in overcoming the opposition of the Empress Taitu to the proclamation of his nephew, Lidj Yasu, as his successor; Taitu being desirous of securing the succession for another nephew. So much popular feeling is being introduced into the question of the succession to the Throne of Abyssinia that it is feared a civil war may be the result before a settlement is arrived at.

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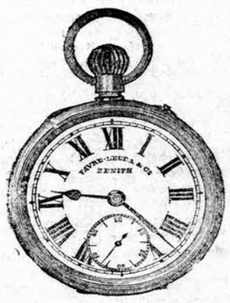

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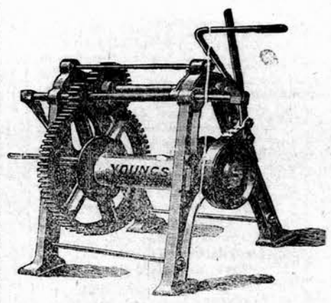

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